

The British Museum.

Almost in the exact territorial centre of that eight by twelve mile portion of London, which it is usual to include in the best maps of that metropolis, is situated a huge quadrangle of buildings, nearly an eighth of a mile square, which is known to the intelligent world as the British Museum. As the bird flies, it is a mile and a half due north of Westminster Abbey, the same distance north-east of Apsley House and the corner of Hyde Park, and a mile and a quarter north-west of St. Paul's. It may interest our readers to have that amount of more definite knowledge concerning an institution so much the admiration of the scholars of the world, which may be compressed into such an article as this.

The British Museum is a vast and constantly increasing collection of books, manuscripts, prints, coins, medals, sculpture, antiquities of all sorts, and, indeed, of whatever may illustrate science, art, and it might perhaps be said, universal knowledge. It originated in an offer made in the will to Parliament by Sir Hans Sloane, who died in 1753, of the mass of books, MSS., works of art, and natural and artificial curiosities, which he had spent his life, and at least £50,000, in collecting, for the sum of £20,000; to the end "that these things, tending many ways to the manifestation of the glory of God, the confutation of atheism, and its consequences, the use and improvement of physic, and other arts and sciences, and benefit of mankind, may remain together, and not be separated, and be settled for the public use." Parliament, thus appealed to, authorized the raising of £300,000 by a lottery; out of which £20,000 was paid, as by this will, for the Sloane collection, £10,000 for some 10,000 volumes of manuscripts and above 16,000 original charts, rolls, and so forth, which Mr. Robert Harley had gotten together, and £10,250 for the Montagu House in Bloomsbury, built for the Duke of Montagu, and long the residence of the Earl of Halifax, in which these collections were deposited under the care of trustees. These trustees now consist of 48—23 *ex officio*, by their holding some stipulated national position, one by the Queen's appointment, nine representing the Sloane, Cotton, Harley, Townley, Elgin, and Payne Knight families, and fifteen chosen by the other thirty-three. The rapid increase of the collections rendered enlargement necessary, and the Montagu House was finally destroyed in 1845, and the present pile of buildings took its place, the new reading-room being completed by grants of Parliament and opened to the public during 1857.

Among the departments here existing filled with objects of curious interest, are that of Egyptian Antiquities, the finest in the world; that of Nineveh remains, due largely to Dr. Layard; the Etruscan room, crowded with Italian vases of marvelous beauty; the Elgin and other ancient marbles, world famous; the Townley collection of ancient art; the Bronze room; miscellaneous curiosities; Romano-British antiquities; the coin and medal department—unsurpassed, if not unsurpassable in its line; the print-room, valuable, though less extensive in proportion than others; and the departments of mineralogy, geology, zoology, and natural science, all attractive and greatly useful for scholars of these different specialties.

Probably the richest thing about the British Museum, however—surely that which attracts the largest number within its walls—is its unique and invaluable collections of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, made free by its exceedingly liberal policy, without stint or limit to any respectable inquirer from any quarter of the globe. The library and reading-room have always formed a principal feature of the institution. Upon the basis of the original Sloane collection was immediately superadded the Cottonian library, which had been given to the nation by William III., in 1700; and in 1757, George II. added still further the Royal library of about 10,000 volumes, founded by Henry VII. From that time to the present, books of all lands and in all languages, have been added by gift—in the wholesale—of libraries, including George III.'s "King's Library" of 70,000 volumes, and so forth, or the retail of individual offerings by copyright law, and by purchase, until it would be difficult to tell how many volumes it contains, but probably it would be safe to say between one and two millions; while it is deliberately intended to make it include, as time and opportunity serve, every printed volume and tract, even down to the remotest New England hamlet, to the memory of some good man gone!

Affluent and attractive as is this assemblage of printed books, the department of manuscripts goes far beyond it in interest. The same book may be in from one to ten thousand places; as the rule, a manuscript is local and single, while the sort of value which original manuscripts, private letters, diaries, first draughts of papers afterward modified, and so forth, and so forth, have in illustrating the facts of the past, is often unique and conclusive—as witness the use lately made of them by Mr. Froude in re-writing the life and times of Henry VIII. As we have said, the Sloane collection in the beginning contained an element of manuscripts. There have been added to it, from time to time, the Cotton, Arundel, Burney, Egerton, Harleian, Hargrave, Lansdowne, King's and Royal, Topham, and Wolley collections in the mass, together with multitudes in smaller numbers.

until now it is estimated that the library contains nearly 50,000 volumes of MSS. (each volume containing usually a large number of separate papers), together with nearly 35,000 charters. When it is remembered that these manuscripts range from a royal deed of gift, to a lady's receipt for pin-money, and that they include letters, or other autograph memorials, of a very large number of the men and women who have been famous in English history for more than 500 years, including many who had much to do with the settlement and early destiny of America (there having been lately unearthed from their documents unraveling the famous snarl of that "Stone" Council which agitated the first church of Hartford not only, but all the churches of New England in its earliest years), it will become obvious that they are worthy the research of every student of history, not merely, but that no such student can make sure that he has gone to the bottom of his subject, until he has faithfully examined them.

The reading-room is arranged with marvelous perfection. It is a huge, circular, fire-proof apartment, 140 feet in diameter, lighted from windows in a dome whose crown is 104 feet from the floor, encompassed by an oblong building of iron and brick, 258 feet by 184, altogether containing shelf space for a million and a half of books. More than 80,000 of these line the interior walls of the circular *salon*, in three tiers of say eight shelves each, separated by iron balconies. The 20,000 of these, of the lowest tier, which are accessible from the floor, are books of most frequent demand in Theology, Law, Philosophy, Fine Arts, Biography, Belles-lettres, Poetry, Bibliography, Classics, Geography, Voyages and Travels, Topography, History, Periodical Literature, Libraries, Encyclopedias, Dictionaries of Languages, Genealogies, Calendars, and so forth, and are free to all readers to help themselves without troubling any attendant. Desks for 300 readers are provided in lines conveniently radiating from the centre of the room, where in small circles are arranged the catalogues by which the whole is made accessible, and whose minuteness may be inferred from the fact that 137 folio volumes are devoted simply to books and pamphlets beginning with the letter B! The manuscripts are equally well catalogued.

We have said that the Museum is open freely to any respectable person. He or she, however, must be over twenty-one years of age. All that is needed, is the indorsement of some household known (through the directory) to the authorities. A ticket is then issued for six months, on signing an agreement to conform to a few stringent, but simple and just rules—such as that no book shall be marked or taken away, and so forth. With this ticket, one may take his seat and help himself to all the twenty thousand just referred to; and if he wants books not there, or any manuscripts, on filling out tickets of request in the proper manner, he can have one or a thousand brought to his desk at any time, and as often as he likes. There is absolutely no limit.

Our readers, we think, will agree with us, that the British Museum is a "great place."—*Congregationalist*.

The Organ's Place.

The question whether instrumental music ought ever to find a place in the sanctuary, is one that has been often and most earnestly debated. And the proper answer to the question (it appears to me) will depend almost wholly upon the mode in which the instrument is used. If it is to be allowed to dominate over the choir, drowning with a deluge of sound all their distinctness of utterance, and all their tender expression of devotional feeling; or if it is to train the choir to follow with a timid hesitancy behind it, as a blind man follows the dog that leads him, so that it prevents their singing with such a prompt and self-reliant heartiness as is necessary if they would express and develop the devotional feelings of the congregation; or if the interludes are to be so secular and trivial as to be out of all harmony with the sacred character of the service and the day, and the pronouncing of the benediction is to be understood as the release of the instrument from an irksome restraint, so that now at length it can break away from sacred sounds like a school-boy from his confinement, into the merry jingle of a negro melody (and I speak thus from personal and painful observation in a neighboring town)—if this is the way in which the organ is to be used, or rather abused, then it becomes an insufferable nuisance, and ought at once to be abandoned. But if the organist is governed by a devotional spirit and a pure, and sanctified taste, so that he himself feels the proprieties and demands of the day and the place, and allows his instrument to utter no sound not in congenial harmony with both; if he bears distinctly in mind the fact that the grand aim of all church-music ought to be to give the fullest possible expression and development to the religious emotions of the people, and with this object in view uses his organ simply as an ally to the singers, so that the voice and instrument may harmoniously combine, like two wings of a bird, to bear the congregation upward into the higher regions of devotional feeling; if this is the way in which the organ is used, it is a most valuable aid in the worship, and a spiritual blessing to the people.

—*Willcox*.

GEORGE WELLS is the heaviest of Iowa farmers. He has eight thousand acres nearly all under cultivation.

"By All Waters."

More than a third of a century has passed since business engagements called a christian man for a short stay to one of the West India Islands. His leisure hours during his brief sojourn on the island were employed in giving instruction to the ignorant. Among the number of those who shared his attention was a boy, then in his teens, who, by his eagerness to learn, showed signs of promise. Upon the return of the benevolent worker to New York, he invited the boy to accompany him, promising to use his influence in his behalf to place him in the way of an education. When they arrived in New York, the gentleman immediately wrote to the President of one of the New Jersey colleges, stating the boy's case, and asked what the prospect was for his being received within its walls. When properly prepared to enter, the answer was returned that the country was not yet sufficiently educated to allow a colored student to enter its halls. Under the existing circumstances, therefore, he was compelled to decline the proposal. The boy, discouraged, was about to return to his native island, when the Colonization Society offered its aid in behalf of the education of the boy. He was sent to Liberia, entered the Alexander Academy, then taught by a Mr. Wilson. Three years and a half passed, and Mr. Wilson arrived in New York on a vacation tour. When asked with whom he had left his charge, his reply was, with Edward W. Blyden, the boy from the West Indies. He had made masterly proficiency in the languages since he matriculated as a student. This same Edward W. Blyden, said the Rev. Doctor, is now a Professor of Languages in the Liberia College, in Africa, having already mastered eight languages, and is now devoting his energies to the study of the Arabic.

WORLDLINESS.—The Apostle Paul lays down no rule respecting worldly amusements. He does not say you must avoid this or that, but he lays down broad principles. . . . And herein is the greater responsibility laid upon all, for we have to live out principles rather than maxims; and the principle here is, Be unworried. But remember, if the enjoyments you permit yourselves are such that the thought of passing time, and coming eternity, presents itself as an intrusive thought which has no business there, which is out of place and incongruous; if you become secularized, excited, artificial; if there is left behind a craving for excitement which can only be slaked by more and more intense excitement; then it is at your own peril that you say, All is left open to me, and permitted. Unworldly you must become—or die. Dare not to say this is only a matter of opinion; it is not a matter of opinion; it is a matter of conscience; and to God you must give account for the way in which you have been dealing with your soul.

Worldliness is a more decisive test of a man's spiritual state than even sin. Sin may be sudden, the result of temptation, without premeditation, yet afterward hated—repented of—repudiated—forsaken. But if a man be at home in the world's pleasure and pursuits, content that his spirit should have no other heaven but in these things, happy if they could but last forever, is not his state, genealogy, and character clearly stamped? Wherefore does St. John draw the distinction—"If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father;"—but "If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him."—*Rev. F. W. Robertson's Expository Lectures*.

BARBAROUS.—It is not the custom of this country to compel anybody to attend any religious service, or to observe Sunday as a holy day, all of which is right and wise. But how is it with those who regard the day as holy, and who wish to observe it sacredly with their children? Shall they be permitted to do it? Or shall they be compelled to listen to barbarous noises and witness such scenes as were enacted in the streets of Santa Barbara last Sunday by a band of strolling vagabonds and jugglers? Are there no rights of conscience to be respected except in behalf of those who disregard the claims of the Sabbath? Perhaps it may seem strange to some people that our officers did not protect the rights of the better class of people here. Probably it would be well to respect their feelings enough to suppress such barbarous performances as those witnessed by people while returning from church and Sunday-school a week since. While the whole community would rise to prevent a man from being taken and compelled to observe Sunday in a devout and religious manner, men and officers must not forget that it is quite as much out of place to force religious people to endure a noisy and barbarous desecration of the day they esteem as sacred.—*Santa Barbara Press*.

THE Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Boston, in a sermon on care of health, said that a man's happiness, usefulness, and spirituality depended on the condition of his body, and that theological opinions and Scripture interpretations were often determined by the state of the stomach. He claimed that Christ, the apostles, and ancient worthies were all "out-door men," and evoked the risibilities of his hearers by the gravely-uttered remark that Adam lived principally in the country.

THE navigable portion of the Mississippi river amounts in all to 3,150 miles. The channel varies from 300 to 1,500 yards, except at low water, when it is from 600 to 700 feet. The river and tributaries drain 518,000 square miles.

Concerning Health.

Physiological Effects of Coffee.

An interesting communication was recently made at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris in regard to the value of coffee as an article of food. Attention was called to a statement of M. Gasparin, in 1850, that the miners of Charleroi preserve their health and great vigor of muscular force by the use of less than half the nutriment indicated as necessary by theory and daily observation. Using food containing less nitrogen and carbon than the daily ration of the monks of La Trappe, whose countenances are pale, and who exercise scarcely one-fifth as much as an ordinary workman, these Belgian miners were most industrious and energetic in their labors. The secret of the difference was stated by M. Gasparin to consist in the use every day by these miners of a pint of an infusion of about an ounce of coffee prepared in two quarts of water, which served the purpose of counteracting the injurious effect of an insufficient supply of food.

Reference was also made to an experiment in 1860, by M. Jousand, in which, by the use of a decoction of about an ounce and a half of powdered coffee, a young man was kept, with no other food whatever, in good health and strength for seven days, during which time he took more active muscular exercise than usual, without any special inconvenience.

The particular deduction from these experiments appears to be that coffee has an important action in preventing denutrition and emaciation. An illustration of this is seen, according to the author, in the effect upon urea. In one experiment about half a grain of caffeine was consumed daily, and the amount of urea was diminished 28 per cent.; while an infusion of about two ounces of roast coffee diminished it by 20 per cent. This is asserted to be the result of very careful experiments of a physiologist upon himself, proving that caffeine and roast coffee diminish the oxidation of the system, and temper the process of denutrition. The excessive frequency and intensity of the beating of the heart was also found to be reduced in several instances. It is probable, according to the author, that a similar action is exerted by some other substances—the Paraguay tea, especially, which, it is well known, enables the natives of the Andes to subsist for a long time on an incredibly small amount of food.—*Harper's Monthly*.

PERSPARATION.—The amount of liquid matter which passes through the microscopical tubes of the skin in twenty-four hours, in an adult person of sound health, is about sixteen fluid ounces, or one pint. One ounce of the sixteen is solid matter, made up of organic and inorganic substances, which, if allowed to remain in the system for a brief space of time, would cause death. The rest is water. Besides the water and solid matter, a large amount of carbonic acid, a gaseous body, passes through the tubes; so we cannot fail to understand that they are active workers, and also we cannot fail to see the importance of keeping them in perfect working order, removing obstructions by frequent applications of water, or by some other means. Suppose we obstruct the functions of the skin perfectly by varnishing a person completely with a compound impervious to moisture. How long will he live? Not over six hours. If the fur of a rabbit or the skin of a pig be covered with a solution of india rubber in naphtha, the animal ceases to breathe in two hours.—*Journal of Chemistry*.

HOW TO ADMINISTER RAW MEAT.—The *Lancet* says: "The fillet should be preferred, as being the most delicate and the richest in muscular fibrin. It should be freed with the utmost care from fat and tendon. It should be finely minced, and then brayed in a mortar of wood or stone. When reduced to a paste it should be covered with sugar, gluten, or vegetable gelatine, to overcome the repugnance with which it is at first naturally regarded. Some prefer to squeeze out the juice, and swallow it mixed with a little orange-flower water, etc.; whilst others again make it into boluses, and take it in slightly warmed beef tea or soup."

INGROWING TOE-NAILS.—The trouble and pain from this cause can be immediately and permanently relieved, without pain, by filing down thin all the exposed part of the nail, till it is soft and pliable. This will immediately relieve the part pressing into the flesh, which need not be cut or extracted. The filing is not in the least painful as the file will not take hold of the skin or flesh. In the course of several months, the nail will grow out thick again, when the filing should be repeated. The edges of the nail will never grow into the flesh so long as the top of the nail is soft and pliable; and there is nothing so simple, convenient, safe, and painless for keeping it so as a file.

THE following remedy for croup is going the rounds of the papers. It is said to give almost instant relief, even in cases where other remedies have failed. It is nothing more than allspice-tea. Make the tea of whole grains of allspice. It seems at once to cut the phlegm loose and relieve the child.

MORE than eight hours in bed is said, by the Boston *Transcript*, to be debilitating; and if a peculiar temperament or avocation demands more sleep, a half-hour nap at midday is recommended.

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THE PACIFIC.

REV. JOSEPH A. BENTON, D.D., Editor.
REV. GEORGE MOORE, D.D., Associate Editor.
REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Associate Editor.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1871.

Communications intended for publication in THE PACIFIC should be addressed to "Editors of The Pacific."

Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper, to John H. Carmany & Co., Publishers, No. 409 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

The Valley Association of Congregational ministers will meet in the Congregational church in Sacramento, on the second Thursday (13th day) of April. Exercises—Reading the second chapter of Romans in Greek. Plans of sermons on the 11th verse of same chapter. Subject for discussion, "How many, and who, will be saved, without the knowledge of Christ in this life?" Sermon for criticism, by S. R. Rosboro. Review, by Rev. I. E. Dwinell, D.D. Essay, by Rev. J. W. Brier, Sen. (td) S. R. Rosboro, Scriber.

The Commencement exercises of the "University College," of this city, were held, in Calvary Church, last Friday evening. Two young men, who acquitted themselves well as orators, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. President Veeder made them an excellent parting address; and the Rev. Dr. Scott made a strong, characteristic address to the audience, upon the general subject of education—its reality, methods, instruments, results, needs, and prospects. A very good number of people was in attendance, though there was room for more; and the music of organ and quartette was pleasant and cheering. University College has been in existence about fourteen years, and has struggled with the same difficulties which have hindered the success of most of our young colleges. We are glad to know that it has now better prospects than it ever had before. It was founded by our Presbyterian brethren, and is still in their hands. It is intended that young men shall always be educated in it under the pervading influence of the Christian religion. We hope there is before the college a long career of ever increasing usefulness, and that its halls will ere long be thronged.

The Sacramento Record, not many days ago, published an article scoring the American people for loving money and resorting to all sorts of measures to make money, and so on. We are heartily glad when one of our papers undertakes to rebuke the covetousness and worldliness of our population; and especially the peculiarly "American," or "Yankee," portion of the people. Any fair and truthful statement of their sins we shall not hesitate to indorse. But when they are blamed as if they were sinners above all other people, we must say that we do not believe it is true. From reading and observation, it is our opinion that, eastward from America, till one comes round to China, the farther he goes the more eager he will find the people for money, the more expert in tricks of trade, and the sharper in the inventions and devices by which the unsuspecting can be fleeced and robbed, while the performers still keep clear of legal interposition. The Orientals, from time immemorial, have been accustomed to buying and selling everything that could possibly be made a commodity of; and they put some things on the market which, happily, are never offered, at any price, in our country. Bad as we may be, in our devotion to wealth, no other part of the world is any better; and nine-tenths of mankind are a great deal worse.

The good people of Oregon are, this year, more favored than we. All through March they had an abundance of rain. They had, indeed, a surplus, an excess, and some damaging floods. They would gladly have given us one-half of the rain they received, and that superabundant half would have met nearly all our necessities. As it is, their fields are soaked, and ours are parched. Their harvest is likely to be an abundant one, and ours a scanty one. They will find some relief in prosperity, and we shall struggle on amid more "hard times." We congratulate them on their better fortune, while we brace ourselves to bear our own misfortune. Our prosperity has sometimes been, in a measure, at their expense. Perhaps now the tables will be turned. THE PACIFIC has never forgotten them. Will they ever forget it?

The weather of the past week has reminded us that summer is at hand, and that those who can, or must, live out of

town, during the coming months, should inquire whether they are to go. The few who own rural retreats are without any concern. The great majority must look for temporary homes in boarding-houses and hotels. Within fifty miles of this city are about twenty suburban or rural retreats. Not one of them is a perfect place. A few of them give a reasonable amount of satisfaction. Some of them are well patronized. But most of them are not very flourishing, because they are not very popular. Not one-half of those who undertake to keep these watering-place hotels know how; and those who do know how are too anxious to make a fortune in a season or two. So between houses which are poorly kept, and prices which we can poorly afford, whither shall we go? We can give no specific information, but we can suggest what we should like to find somewhere, where the climate and scenery are fine. We should like to sojourn a few weeks in a place which can be reached without a long ride, in a crowded coach, through clouds of dust; which furnishes a good number of walks and drives, neither hot, windy, nor dusty, wet artificially, if need be; which has chambers without mosquitoes, and a dining-room without flies; which offers soft, airy, clean beds, and supplies an abundance of large easy-chairs for all sorts of places; which spreads a neat, frugal table, with every wholesome delicacy, without any vulgar profusion; and which has an efficient, gentlemanly landlord, a sweet-tempered landlady, and a goodly number of servants who take to you, and not from you.

The agitation regarding the removal of Charles Sumner from being chairman of the U. S. Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations, we trust is going to be salutary. The Senate was greatly provoked by Mr. Sumner's haughty and dictatorial ways, and by his unjustifiable treatment of some of the chief persons of the administration; but it was a mistake to remove him. He should have been replaced at the head of the committee; and then, when he found that he was not in accord with the majority of the committee, or of the Senators of his own party, he should have quietly resigned. Had he declined to do so, when it was plainly desired of him, the discourtesy and the blunder would have been on his side, and not, as now, on the side of the majority of the Senate. We hope he will be reinstated.

We have received from our college classmate, the Hon. J. A. Peters, M.C. from Maine, a copy of the report, drawn up by him, and presented to the House of Representatives, as the Report of the Judiciary committee concerning the noted McGarrahan claim in California, with which courts, commissions, cabinet-officers, and Congresses, have been pestered for eighteen years. After the most patient hearing and the fullest investigation, the finding is thus stated: "The committee find that there never was a completed grant to Gomez; that his witnesses are not trustworthy; that he was himself, in sustaining other grants, guilty of fraud and forgery; that the case was attempted to be put through the courts by fraud and gross deception; that the controversy has been fairly brought before the highest tribunal in the land upon its merits, and been fairly and properly decided; that it would be unwise in every view to reopen the litigation; that its effect would be to encourage and awaken numerous other defeated claimants of grants; that it would weaken the public faith in titles obtained under our treaty stipulations, and spread alarm among the multitude of miners and settlers in California, who cannot be heard or represented here; that the land now claimed for the Gomez title was not that covered by the alleged original grant. In view of all which and for many other reasons, the committee recommend the passage of the following resolution: Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William McGarrahan is not entitled to the relief prayed for in his petition, and that the committee be discharged from a further consideration of the same." These things being so, may we not hope that we have heard almost the last of the McGarrahan business?

LEGACY TO MISSIONS.—William J. Lyons, of this city, recently deceased, devised his estate, valued at from \$40,000 to \$50,000, to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. The income is to go to his widow until her death, when the whole will go to the Missionary Society.

The Bishop's Catechism.

"Church Training Catechism," is the title of a little volume that "Rt. Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, D.D., Bishop of California," has put to press in this city. The present 24 pages are devoted to "Episcopacy in Scripture." The first question is, "On what is the ministry of the church founded?" The answer is that hierarchical dream, "On the apostolic succession!" Bishop Kip does not hesitate to teach the children this doctrine in the most bald manner. The little lips are to repeat over the cases of Korah and his company, and of Uzziah, who was smitten with the plague, as evidences of how displeased God must be with any ministers who serve at their altars without being duly accredited by some Bishop, whose succession can be proven.

The Bishop is obliged to concede to the little children that in the New Testament, Bishops and Elders were one and the same order. But he also obliges them to repeat after him the testimony of Theodoret, who, some three centuries after the Apostolic times (A.D. 390-457), contrived to explain how it had come to pass that Presbyters and Bishops had got to be so widely apart. Perhaps it may be well to state to the children in this diocese that Dr. Lightfoot, a distinguished divine of the Church of England, himself Episcopally ordained, the author of several commentaries, designated also by high Episcopal dignitaries to take part in the forthcoming "Bible commentary," has said very lately that there is no authority for the statement of Theodoret that the order afterwards called Bishops, was formerly called Apostles. It strikes our lay intelligence that in a catechism in which the Episcopacy is to be unfolded according as it is "in Scripture," it might have been well to have rested content with showing that in Scripture nothing is known of any Bishops except those who were Presbyters; moreover, that in the circumstances, it might have been well to have cautioned the catechumens against standing, with even their full weight, on the testimony of Theodoret. When one is constructing a platform, it is good policy to have it strong enough to hold even a child; especially as the child might possibly grow heavier by and by.

This catechism takes great pains to have the youth say in their answers that Timothy and Titus were Bishops. "Is there any intimation that they [i. e., the Presbyters over whom Timothy and Titus are supposed to have been placed] had authority over each other?" Answer, "No; not a syllable to show that they could exercise any discipline over their brother Presbyters." "Had they power to ordain or depose?" "It is evident they had not." How child-like these responses are! How clear it is that only Timothy and Titus had any ordaining power! Yet they were only Presbyters themselves. Besides, when Paul reminds Timothy of Timothy's own ordination, the Apostle speaks of "the gift that was given thee . . . with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery." But the Bishop of California takes no pains to indoctrinate his lambs with a clear passage like this.

Nowhere in this catechism are the children taught how they can be sure that their own Bishop has succeeded in due order from the Apostles, even admitting that such an Apostolic succession were needful. But notwithstanding this absence of an important link in the catechetical chain, and the suspicious character of several other links, like those of Theodoret's testimony and of Timothy's diocese, the little Episcopalians are bidden to answer the question, "Have we a right to alter this form of government?" in the following manner: "Certainly not; it was of divine origin, arranged by the Apostles who knew our Lord in the flesh, and it is binding on every one in all ages of the church." Having thus perfunctorily delivered themselves on this staple point, the inquiry is made, "What appropriate prayer have we on this point?" And the dear little boys and girls, with the most ready, obvious, and reverential (shall we say also, slightly pharisaical) response, close their catechetical exercise No. 1 by saying, "That petition in our litany—'From all false doctrine, heresy and schism, good Lord, deliver us.'" But with all deference to the "Bishop of California," it is extremely probable that his catechism is the straight road into false doctrine, and heresy, and schism.

And that this our fraternal admonition may not lose any force because administered by unordained lips, we quote the following affirmations from men of wide scholarship, who have stood near the very highest places in

the Episcopal church of England. Dean Stanley, in a late speech in the very presence of fellow "churchmen," spoke these clear words, "To say that the Episcopate, as it now exists, was founded and instituted as one of the universal and essential parts of Christian religion by our Divine Redeemer, appears to me little short of profanity." And Dean Alford, whose deceased all Christian scholarship mourns, and whose special studies "in the Scripture" and eminence in the church give weight to his utterance, has left on record this pertinent opinion:

"The bishops of the New Testament epistles have hardly anything in common with the church officers which have since borne that name, but were merely presbyters, as is acknowledged by the early Christian fathers. * * * If any portion of the church in coming out of the corruptions of Rome, or out of subsequent corruptions of faith and practice in any reformed communion, had reason to believe that Episcopacy, in that particular case, had stood in the way of the work of God's spirit on mankind, it had a perfect right to abandon Episcopal for Presbyterian government; it was not thereby removed a whit farther from the Scripture model of a church."

We cannot help thinking that the children even in the Episcopal communion would be more intelligent and charitable, while not a whit less attached to their particular communion, if their ecclesiastical training were in the manner and more scriptural school of Lightfoot, and Stanley, and Alford, not to speak of scores of others, whose names adorn the annals of the same church.

Religion for the World.

How important it is that, as Christians, we should carry our religion into all that we do! How false and wrong the impression that religion has very little to do with the world! How mistaken the idea that certain days of the week and hours of the day are to be appropriated to sacred duties, and then that we are to go forth to our secular work as though God had no further claim upon us! How shameful, and hypocritical, and mean, to make our religion like a garment, which, in the closet and by the altar, we sanctimoniously wear; but which, when we go forth to the stern work of life, to mingle with men, and to battle with sore temptations, we then, in obedience to cowardly fear, or in slavish servility to the popular custom, or at the behests of an imperious self-lust, lay aside and remember no more, till we return again!

Ah! right here is it—right here, in our business and in the world—that we most need our religion; need it for protection; need it to preserve us unharmed by the fire and uncontaminated amid every baleful influence; need it that in all the crooked ways of the devious world our ways may be straight, and that, in the midst of all the prevailing darkness of evil, our light may shine as a witness for the truth, as a red-light of warning and reproof to the sinful, as a beacon of hope and cheer to the benighted and wandering, and, like a fixed star of undimmed and unfading glory, a testimony to the power and greater glory of redeeming grace.

It is time that Christians not only believed, but acted upon the belief, that there is no secular calling so high or so low that it may not be comprehended within the sphere of Christian duty; that our religion is most glorious when it is the most pervasive of every work and department of life; and the most becoming, and proper, and worthy of all honor, when it is the most diligent and sedulous in business—that business, however, being prosecuted for the Lord; and self being held as a consecrated instrument for carrying it on; and all worldly honors, and all emoluments, and all gains and riches being brought and laid at the feet of the Redeemer!

The Christian does not need to leave his business, but to carry his religion with him into all his business. He does not need to flee from the world, but to go out into the world with a high standard of holy action, bearing aloft everywhere the standard of the Redeemer, "watching unto prayer," and remembering always that he "serves the Lord Christ." This is what we want: to separate ourselves from the world by lifting ourselves above it, planting ourselves squarely upon a higher platform, showing ourselves actuated by higher aims, and ruled and governed by purer motives and holier principles.

Yes! the moment we let down the standard of Christian action; the moment we mingle with the world as those impelled by no higher and holier purposes; the moment we neglect watch-

fulness, and prayer, and the diligent use of the means of grace, and the active performance of Christian duty, and, indeed, the making a holy act of every duty as in the sight of God our Master—the moment we do this, we are exposed to fall. Then, the love of gain, or an unholy ambition, or a cold-hearted selfishness that has no real love for others, or some other of the vile passions that so beset and encompass our unsanctified nature, may take advantage of our unguarded state, and sweep away all our high resolves and our best affections and impulses, and take us captive.

Let us not mistake. Let us "be filled with the Spirit." Let us permit this holy leaven of God wholly to permeate "our body, soul and spirit," and then shall we not "be overcome of evil," but shall "overcome evil with good."

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D.D.

WEDNESDAY EVE., March 29, 1871.

There is a great deal of wishing in the world that never amounts to anything. We are all "children of a larger growth," and can never see anything desirable without saying, "I wish I had that."

These wishes may be very sincere, truly felt, conveying the real and genuine desires of our hearts. They may fasten upon objects that are good—approved by reason and conscience. Those objects may be in their nature attainable, and attainable by us; not like a child's fancy when he says, "Oh, I wish I could fly like a bird," or "I wish I could ride on yonder fleecy cloud." Our wishes, too, may be intense in degree and expression, not only truly felt, but deeply felt, carrying in them all the strength and ardor of the soul.

They may be all this, and yet amount to nothing—as empty as the empty air.

Such a habit of "wishing" is worse than fruitless. It deludes us with the idea that our attitude in reference to a good presented to our thought is all right. Is there not an instant response of desire? It is very apt to make us discontented, envious, and greedy. It gets us into a way of "castle-building." That is a bad way. A man who employs himself in building these air-castles never builds anything else. He cannot give himself to quarrying stone, or burning brick, or hewing timber, when without any rough labor he can construct palaces of white, polished marble. He becomes naturally an idle, dreamy man, living in an unreal world, and averse to real, honest work. It is a mischievous habit, demoralizing and enervating.

We cannot, of course, dispense with wishing. There must be aspiration to call out energy. Desire leads effort. But desire alone is most unprofitable. Even as it is written, "The soul of the sluggard desireth and hath nothing; but the soul of the diligent shall be made fat."

To avail anything, wishing must be wedded to purpose, and inspire to action.

When a young man says, "I wish I could get an education—and I will," something will come of it; "I wish I could excel in my calling, and I will," there will be fruit there. When Bayard Taylor, only a poor printer boy, said, "I wish I could travel through the kingdoms of Europe, and I will, if I go on foot," that meant something and effected something.

We have a great many good wishes in the religious life that are wholly unproductive, and that put us into a false habit of mind. You endeavor to persuade a friend to consider the matter of his personal salvation and to take action. "Yes," he says, "I've often wished I were a Christian, I should like to be one; I certainly wish I were at peace with God and an heir of heaven." Now, he might wish in that way till he should be as old as Methuselah, and nothing would come of it. Not till he says, "I will act, I will seek now to enter into covenant with Christ," will his wishing help him.

I am afraid, brethren, we content ourselves too much with empty wishes. "I wish I were a better man," "I wish I were more weaned from the world," "I wish I knew the secret of prevailing prayer," "I wish I were in a revived state," "I wish my impatient friends were converted, and the church quickened and enlarged." This is all very good as far as it goes. These wishes are sincere, for results of great value, for objects attainable, and very earnestly cherished; but if they go no farther, empty and delusive. They must be joined to purpose, and stimulate action, if they are to bear fruit.

Let every right desire take an executive volition. Seize every good wish

and put it into harness, and let it draw after it strenuous effort. Spiritual desires are stirred in our souls for this very end. They are not given us to regale the mind simply by the joy and comfort of their presence. They are sent to go before action. They are messengers of the Holy Ghost to lead us forth into the field, and put us to work. If we welcome the messengers, and sit down just to enjoy the pleasure of their society; entertaining them gladly, but not yielding to their call, we defeat the object of their coming.

Look into this matter, and see how many of your good wishes stand alone like a dead faith, and how many are joined to a victorious energy of will, and, by God's help, seek to achieve their fulfillment.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The meeting of the Club last Monday was attended by the usual number, and conducted with the usual interest. The subject of the Employment of Evangelists, opened by Prof. Moore, was freely discussed. The general opinion was, that there are men called of God to the work of evangelists; that there are times when such men can be invited by our churches to supplement their own work, with most excellent results; but that also there may be men engaged in that work who are not called to it by the Master, and there may be times when churches would do better work, if, relying on simple measures and the Spirit of God, they called no evangelical aid. It is not well to rely on it as a system, though when the Providence and Spirit of God direct us to it, it is grandly useful. The subject for next Monday is, "Young Men's Christian Associations."

Multitudes went away from the Pavilion disappointed, last Sunday evening. Dr. Stone yields to no slight disposition, but on that evening was prostrated. We are glad to announce that he is now up and at work again, as usual.

Monday's *Alta* has the following telegram: "Rev. Henry M. Scudder, lately of San Francisco, preached his first sermon, before a crowded audience, in the Central Congregational church, Brooklyn (his new parish), this morning."

The notice, last week, relative to the receipts from the churches for the contingent expenses of our "Pacific Theological Seminary," was incorrect, inasmuch as the honor of being first to hand in their annual contributions for this purpose is due to the Second Congregational church, of this city. The contributions to date are as follows: From Second Congregational church, S. F., \$45.50; Congregational church, Redwood city, \$11.00; Congregational church, Benicia, \$10.00; First Congregational church, S. F., \$40.00; First Congregational church, S. F., \$104.60; First Congregational church, Oakland, \$211.60. The munificent gift of \$6,000, gold, from the Broadway Tabernacle church, New York, it should be said, is only a part of what that church is raising as their Memorial gift to this institution. We hope for an addition of some \$2,000 from the same source.

L. B. BENCHLEY,

Treas. P. T. S. Association.

Five persons were added to the recently organized Congregational church at Reno, Nevada, on March 19th. The subscriptions for a church building come in so freely and cordially as to encourage the hope of its speedy erection.

Six were added to the Third Congregational church, in this city, last Sunday; five on profession of faith. The Chinese class sustained by the church has been greatly enlarged, and its interest greatly increased through a change in the hour of meeting. It is now held just before the evening service. Last Sabbath evening fifty Chinese and thirty teachers were present. The ladies of this church are arranging for a fair, to be held at the chapel on this and to-morrow evening.

The installation of Rev. H. E. Jewett as pastor of the Congregational church at Redwood, is appointed for Tuesday, the 11th inst., instead of Thursday, the 14th, as first reported.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city design extending their welcome to D. L. Moody of Chicago, by a public reception on Saturday evening, the 15th inst.

The brethren at San José are making great preparations for the S. S. Convention to be held there week after next. A building, hereafter to be used as a skating rink, is now in process of erection, and will be fitted up for the

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fortably accommodate two thousand
people. San José hopes it will be filled,
and declares that the size of the hall it
thus provides, is an intimation how
large and how glad its hospitality will
be to those who attend the Convention.
It is now viewed as certain that D. L.
Moody, Philip Phillips, Rev. J. H.
Vincent, and other prominent Sunday-
school workers will be present.

The old trustees of St. John's church
were re-elected at a meeting recently
held by that body. The following re-
port was made: Cost of church and im-
provements within the year, \$54,600;
the resources for the year from all
sources have been \$67,500; the total
expenditures have been \$41,391; receipts
from the sale of pews, \$16,313; receipts
from subscriptions, \$14,000; receipts
from rent of pews, \$4,700. The church
has expended \$3,500 for choir services.

Call.
Rev. M. M. Gibson, pastor of the
United Presbyterian church in this city,
has leave of absence for three months,
during which he will visit the East.
Rev. T. H. Hanna, of Philadelphia, will
supply the pulpit meanwhile.

Rev. John Price, pastor of the Con-
gregational church at Nortonville, writes
highly commending a lecture delivered
to his people on "The Bible as the
Fortress of Truth and the Pioneer of
Progress." The lecturer was Rev. Wm.
Barry. Bro. Price "would rejoice if it
could be repeated in every community
on the Pacific coast."

The Powell-street M. E. church was
dedicated last Sabbath, the dedicatory
sermon being preached by Rev. Will-
iam Morley Punshon. The house was
crowded in every part, and those who
were attracted by Mr. Punshon's great
reputation were in no wise disappoint-
ed. We gather the following details
from the *Alta's* report: The new edifice
stands on the site of the old one, which
has been moved back, and will be used
as a Sabbath-school and lecture-room,
etc. It is fifty feet wide by eighty feet
long; built in English Gothic style, and
has on its southeast corner a tower and
spire which rises 160 feet. The interior
is elegant, convenient, well venti-
lated, furnished with sun-burners and
hot-air furnaces. "After the sermon,
Dr. Cox announced that the church
building had cost about \$25,000, and
that only about \$8,000 of this amount
had been paid. He said he deemed it
expedient that the remaining \$17,000
should be raised then and there. He
called upon his collectors, who went
through the audience, and by the gold-
en streams that flowed in, the sum was
very nearly made up."

We learn from the *Evangelist*, that the
Calvary Baptist church in Sacramento
—a colony from the First church there
—was organized on the 9th ult. Their
place of worship is on J street, near
Twelfth, and about one mile from that
of the mother church. This organiza-
tion is the result of a mission Sabbath-
school, commenced in October, 1869—
a school that has wonderfully prospered,
almost from its infancy. It has
had an average membership of about
250 for over a year, and has built a
good building, which will now be trans-
ferred to the Trustees of the new
church.

On Wednesday evening of last week,
Rev. John Hemphill, pastor of Calvary
Presbyterian church, was the recipient
of a flattering testimonial from the la-
dies of the congregation, in the shape
of sixty-two volumes of standard works
in fine bindings, including the *Encyclo-
pædia Britannica*, Motley's *Histories of
the Netherlands and Dutch Republic*,
and Prescott's works, it being the anni-
versary of his arrival in this city as pas-
tor of the church. A very large por-
tion of the congregation was present to
greet him, and to wish him the greatest
success in his ministry.

We learn from the *Oregon Advocate*,
that nine persons were added to the
Congregational church in Salem on the
12th ult. The First M. E. church at
Kalama was to have been dedicated on
the 26th ult. Rev. Mr. Condon was
deservedly complimented for his Ore-
gon geological services, by a present
from his Portland friends of \$244, in
addition to the proceeds of his two lec-
tures. Mr. Condon's lectures are spo-
ken of in the highest terms, as discrim-
inating, graphic, instructive, and very
well received. Collections on Sab-
bath last in Portland, for the French
sufferers, were as follows: Methodist
church, \$38.30; Congregational, \$27.15;
Presbyterian, \$101.15—total, \$166.60.

We learn from the *Occident* that two
Chinese were baptized and added to the
Chinese Mission church on the 26th
ult. Ten have been added to the Pres-
byterian church in Brooklyn during the

past year. The Sabbath-school con-
nected with that church has on its roll
159 pupils, with an average attendance
of 105.

The East.

CONGREGATIONAL ITEMS.—The Congre-
gational House has at last the refusal
of 7,000 feet of Boston real estate for
\$140,000; estimates for the house itself,
\$150,000; \$70,000 are in hand. The
question hinges on raising \$100,000 in
five weeks. E. Farnsworth, S. D.
Warren, J. Field, and E. S. Tobey
pledge \$21,500. Remarkable revival
in Buxton, Me. As specimens
of benevolence in Connecticut churches,
Broadway church, Norwich, reports
\$10,120, given during 1870, and Sec-
ond church, New Britain, \$7,595. Dr.
Lord, it is now said, declined Cen-
ter church call, Hartford, Ct. Clin-
ton-avenue church, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
has paid its \$15,000 debt. Chicago
churches are to be filled with
two new organs; Plymouth has 2,384
pipes, and Union Park is to cost \$13,-
500. The recent additions to Monte-
bello and Wythe (Ill.) churches reach
104. It is pleasant to see how
many fields are rejoicing in abundant
rains or refreshing showers. Two
more new churches in Nebraska, and
they are looking about for a site for
the Nebraska college. The donations
of February for the American Board
amounted to \$42,455.60. Homer
Baird, who died on the 23d ult., left a
valuable legacy to the New Milford,
Ct., Congregational church, consisting
of twenty-five acres of land. It is also
accompanied by a provision that it
shall not be sold, but retained, and
the rent applied for the benefit of the
society.

PRESBYTERIAN.—The Pittsburgh *Ban-*
ner announces the election of Dr. El-
linwood as one of the Secretaries of the
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Mis-
sions; with a probability of his accept-
ance. We understand that the Board,
through a committee, have asked the
Directors of the Theological seminary,
at Allegheny, to release the appointee
from his accepted professorship, for
the mission work, and that the ques-
tion of Dr. Ellinwood's acceptance of
the Secretaryship is left entirely to the
decision of the seminary directors. At
Laramie, Wyoming territory, there
is no church edifice. One church in
New York has offered \$3,000 to the ob-
ject—the people themselves will fur-
nish lots and \$1,000 besides. At a
meeting held in the Presbyterian
church in Bellefonte, Pa., in behalf of
the Memorial Fund, the following en-
dowments were secured—Lincoln uni-
versity, one scholarship, \$2,500; High-
land university, two scholarships, \$1,-
000; Maryville college, one scholar-
ship, \$2,000; Tung Chow church, in
China, \$300; sundry other subscrip-
tions, \$130; total, \$5,830. The con-
gregation is also paying off a debt on
the church of \$12,000, and by present
liberality preparing itself for more
abundant liberality in the future. The
receipts of the Boards of the Pres-
byterian church in the month of Janu-
ary were as follows: Board of Home
Missions, \$43,641.73; Board of Educa-
tion, \$4,827.31; Board of Foreign
Missions, \$56,686; Board of Publica-
tion (Missionary Fund), \$1,216.66;
Board of Church Erection, \$9,672.81;
Relief Fund for Disabled Ministers,
\$3,904.83; (Permanent Fund), \$3,988.

BAPTIST.—The Albany Baptists ear-
nestly request the New York ladies to
"reconsider their action, that the de-
nomination may not in any way be
made responsible for the unconstitutional
and anti-Scriptural idea that it is
within the province of the state to be-
come the patron of the church, in either
its religious, secular, or benevolent enter-
prises." This is making clean work of it,
and has the ring of consistency in it.
The *Examiner* says: "We now expect
to hear that the brethren who avow
this doctrine, are calling upon the Bat-
tist churches in Albany to 'reconsider
their action,' in allowing themselves to
have the state for their patron, to the
amount of thousands of dollars a year,
in the form of exempted taxes on their
church property." The Baptist de-
nomination in this country, embracing
all its shades and forms of opinions,
numbers 1,563,630 communicants, over
whom are placed 9,553 ministers, con-
nected with 783 associations. The num-
ber of Baptist churches is 18,605, or
nearly twice as much as that of the
Baptist ministry. The Committee
of the Baptist Missionary Union have
recently instructed the Home Secre-
tary, Rev. Dr. Murdock, to seek out
young men who are willing to go to the
heathen. They will take the responsi-
bility of sending seven new men to
Burmah, three to the Telooquoos, one to
the Garos, two to the Assamese, and
two at least to China—in all, fifteen men

—within one year from this date, if
the men can be found. At the close
of the war there were about ten thou-
sand Baptists in West Virginia. Now
there are twenty thousand—much more
thoroughly organized for working now
than at any previous period. Many
churches that a few years since were
mission stations are now self-sustain-
ing. Many new points have recently
been looked after, and new churches
are already being looked after at cen-
tres. The *Standard*, publishes the
following from Rev. Dr. Randolph,
late of the Fifth Baptist church, Phila-
delphia, who is now abroad. He writes
to his relatives in Chicago: "The thing
that interests me most in the move-
ments of modern Rome is the establish-
ment of a Baptist church. It has been
a rare privilege to be here and take
part in the recognition. On Saturday
evening last, five persons were bap-
tized, and on Sunday morning three
more. There are two missionaries
here: one, Rev. Mr. Wall, from Eng-
land, and Rev. Mr. Cote, missionary of
the Southern Baptists of America.
After the morning service, last Sunday,
they organized a church of fourteen
members, all Italians except the mis-
sionaries and their wives."

METHODIST.—John Clark, who died
several years since at Bellows Falls,
Vermont, left by will near \$30,000 to
the Vermont Methodist Conference.
The will was contested by some of his
brother's children, and after about
two years of litigation, it has just been
decided in favor of the Conference. The
Methodist church is asking from its
members a special collection of over
\$100,000, to pay the debt of its Mis-
sionary Society. This debt is the
growth of a number of years, in which
it has been gradually accumulating,
until it has become a weighty burden.
At the Educational Convention, held
at Rushville, N. Y., on the 15th
of February, for the benefit of the
"Syracuse university," Dr. Goodwin's
church pledged the noble amount of
twenty-five thousand and five hundred
dollars.

OLDEST METHODIST BISHOP.—Rev. Jas.
Osgood Andrew, D.D., senior bishop of
the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,
and the oldest Methodist bishop in the
world, died at Mobile on the 2d inst.

BENEFIT OF COLONIZING.—Five years
ago, one hundred members, seven-
tenths of whom were females, withdrew
from the Second church, Elizabeth, N.
J., and met in a public hall for the
purpose of a new organization. The
following figures will give the result of
the five years' efforts: The church has
given to the Board of Foreign Mis-
sions, \$4,183; Home Missions, \$5,224;
educational purposes, \$1,747; church
extension, \$2,512; Disabled Ministers'
Fund, \$600; American Tract Society,
\$2,949; Bible Society, \$1,278; Board
of Publication, \$1,088; Freedmen, \$1,-
057; miscellaneous objects, \$3,056.
Total for five years, \$23,103. The sum
actually raised toward supporting the
Gospel at home, and putting up the
church edifice and lecture-room amounts
to \$149,912, making the aggregate sum
of \$173,015, independent of the \$5,600
for the Memorial Fund.

COLORED CHURCHES OF N. Y.—There
are seven of them whose wealth, in the
aggregate, amounts to \$590,000. These
churches are all of the Protestant de-
nomination, and are the only churches
in the city owned exclusively by the
colored people.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—About Dr. Living-
stone, now so long hidden in the depths
of dark Africa, and so often reported
dead, a reassuring account has lately
come from Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, con-
tradicting quite a recent melancholy
one. The census has no letters, in-
deed, from the traveler, but he has had
reliable information from traders, on
which he bases his hopes of Living-
stone's safety, and he accounts for the
want of letters from the fact that chol-
era has been on the path, causing, in
all probability, some messengers to fall
and missives to be lost. But now that
it is gone, the intervening country is
peaceful, supplies had been sent on to
Ujiji in assured safety, and others were
ready to go.

BAPTIST AND METHODIST PHYSIQUE.—
Many of our readers may have laughed
over that clever picture in *Harper's
Weekly* in which the fat and sleek Ro-
manist meets the lank and cadaverous
Baptist preacher after the late action of
the Baptist Ladies' Home in receiving
state aid. The Baptist organ says of it:
"It wasn't fair to make the picture of a
Methodist preacher, in their caricature
of 'Sectarian State Aid,' and call him
a 'Brother Baptist.' Our ministers, as
a rule, are not of the lean and lank
sort of men, but of the fine-looking and

rotund order of people, indicating a
good sound creed well lived up to.
Every Baptist has a right to resent this
bad substitution of somebody else for
one of themselves in the *Journal of
Civilization*." Whereupon the Methodist
Advocate rejoins: "Just where the laugh
comes in is not very apparent. Indeed
we scarcely know whether or not our
confere of the *Examiner* means to be
witty, or jocular, or neither. As to the
question of denominational physique, if
Brother Bright will escort a hundred
average specimens of his Baptist breth-
ren to the Methodist preachers' meeting
some Monday morning we will give
him a good opportunity to compare
fronts. Until the matter is tested by
some such practical exhibition, we must
deny his criticism on the 'caricature,'
and challenge proof."

News Summary.

City Items.

The largest transfer of corporate
property ever made in California took
place Friday, March 31st, when the
boats, wharves, fuel supplies, ware-
houses, franchises, and property of
every description of the California
Steam Navigation Company passed in-
to the hands of the California Pacific
R. R. Co. (Vallejo route). The boats
formerly in the C. S. N. Co.'s line will
be run hereafter in the name of and for
the account of the California Pacific
Railroad.

Mr. Meyers, the contractor for ex-
cavating and grading for the City Hall
foundations, has set a large gang of
men to work. The work will be push-
ed rapidly to completion; the commis-
sioners, from the first, having decided
that there should be no delay what-
ever, beyond what the law absolutely
requires.

From information received from
General Porter, it is thought that Pres-
ident Grant will start from Washington
on his trip to this state about the last
of April, but his movements will de-
pend, in a great measure, upon the
Joint High Commission.

On Sunday evening, at about
eleven minutes to eight o'clock, two
shocks of earthquake were felt in this
city. The first was slight, lasting
about two seconds. The second was
much more severe, having an oscilla-
ting motion, and continuing from four
to six seconds. We have heard of no
damage done. The shock was felt at
several other places in the state.

Pritchard's fast-freight line, which
runs from Palisade to Hamilton, via
Eureka, Nevada, is to be incorporated
into a joint-stock company, in this city,
and extended to Pioche. The amount
required, \$100,000, it is said, has al-
ready been subscribed. Forty wagons,
and two hundred mules, are now em-
ployed on the road.

Gen. W. H. Seward, Jr., son of
William H. Seward and President of
the Merchants' Union Express, accom-
panied by ex-Mayor Osborn, of Aus-
burn, N. Y., and Mr. Knapp, editor of
the *Auburn Daily Advertiser*, are on
their way to this city to visit the coast.

The lots of the City Hall Home-
stead Company were sold Saturday
evening, by premiums. The premi-
ums averaged \$200 per lot, and real-
ized over \$20,000.

"Time tries all things," and has
proven that *Wistar's Balsam of Wild
Cherry* is the remedy par excellence,
for the cure of coughs, colds, croup,
whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma,
phthisis, sore throat, influenza, and
"last, not least," consumption.

The enterprising manager of Wood-
ward's Gardens is constantly presenting
new attractions to the public. Among
the latest are the baby camel, born
March 1st; the guanaco, just arrived
from Brazil, and the Ecuadorian mum-
my, supposed to be one thousand years
old. The skating rink, an immense
building, is nearly finished, and will
be ready for use in about ten days.
Grand hippodrome performance every
afternoon. Two lines of cars run di-
rect to the gardens.

State and Coast Items.

A correspondent of the *Healds-*
burg *Flag* writes from Bodega, Sonoma
county, under date of March 25th, as
follows: The winter has been very fa-
vorable for farming. We have had
sufficient rains to insure good crops,
and they are now looking well. The
late storm was very severe in these
parts. It played havoc with the rick-
ety fences and houses in the redwoods.
The lightning struck and split
shivers one tree not far from here.
Wm. Kee, who resides on Bodega
Point, the last season sold \$3,000 worth
of cabbage in the San Francisco mar-
ket, the product of three and a half
acres. This has stimulated many oth-
ers to go into the cabbage business.

Mrs. Bird, a lady of most excel-
lent character, residing in New York
valley, Contra Costa county, was thrown
from a carriage in that vicinity recent-
ly and almost instantly killed.

Lately at D. Manning's ranch near
the Cajon, Los Angeles county, a Cal-
ifornia lion made a raid on a flock of
sheep, and killed five ewes and thirty
lambs. The creature gorged itself with
mutton until it could hardly move, and
was easily followed the next morning
and killed by the herder. It weighed
160 pounds.

The San José Independent of March
27th says: Preliminary steps have been
taken to form a company to build a
railroad from San José to Santa Cruz.
A large number of our most prominent
and substantial citizens are earnest and
active in this improvement.

The Sonoma Democrat of April 1st
says: The Donahue Railroad is com-
pleted to Mark West creek, and next
week the track belonging to Morse &
Woodworth will be removed to that
place. The road is being pushed for-
ward to Healdsburg with all possible
dispatch.

Two inches more of rain are need-
ed in Yolo county to secure a good
crop.

The Suto tunnel is in a distance
of 1,895 feet. The ground continues
pretty hard, but there is not much wa-
ter at the face of the tunnel.

Tourists from the East are already
making their appearance in Santa Cruz.

It is said that the last gale of wind
injured a great portion of the barley
crop in Los Angeles county, beyond
hope of recovery.

The San José Presbyterian Sun-
day-school will visit Woodward's Gar-
dens on the 14th inst.

Trout are abundant in the moun-
tain streams about Santa Cruz.

Eggs are twenty-two cents per doz-
en at Marysville.

Foreign.

New York, April 3.—A special Paris
correspondent telegraphs on Sunday
evening. There was a serious engage-
ment this morning between the Govern-
ment troops and Communists. About
2,000 National Guards marched on
Courbevoie and were met by gendarmes
and Gardes Forestiers. A captain of
the latter galloped up waving his cap,
intending to address the Communists,
when a Zouave with that body shot him
dead. A general action followed, in
which the gendarmes took five prisoners
—one seventy-six years old—who were
shot immediately. The guns of Fort
Valérien swept the road, when the Com-
munists fled. Twenty-five insurgents
were killed and many wounded. The
engagement was over at 1 o'clock.

The Nationales still hold Porte Mail-
lot. Battalions of artillery are hurrying
up; the *rappel* is beating and the
ramparts are being manned. The great-
est excitement prevails.

The same correspondent telegraphed
from Versailles on the evening of the
2d: The crisis is at hand. Two batte-
ries are in motion on Paris. The road
and ambulances are all ready. Bis-
marck has given permission for any
number of troops to be massed near
Paris, and says if order is not restored
in Paris by the 15th inst., the Germans
will enter. This news is reliable.

THE NOON PRAYER MEETING continues to be held
daily at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., on Sutter street,
from 12:30 to 1 o'clock P. M. "All of every name, who
love the appearing of our Lord," are invited to meet
with us. Saturday noon will be specially devoted to
Prayer for Sabbath-schools. The Saturday Evening
Prayer Meeting meets in the same place, at 7 1/2 o'clock,
with special reference to the ministrations of the Sab-
bath.

Marriages.

SYMMES-DAY.—In this city, March 30th, by Rev. John
Hemphill, Pastor of St. Stephen's U. S. Navy, of Kingston,
Mass., and Anna Day, of this city.
BARCO-INGARGIOLA.—In this city, April 2d, by the
Rev. Dr. Cunningham, Vincent Barco, of San José,
and Rosalie Ingargiola, of San Francisco.
MILLER-KNAPE.—At Sierra City, Sierra county, March
16th, George W. Miller and Emma Knapp.
PENNY-BARTON.—In Jackson, March 27th, Wm. Penny
and Jenny Barton.

Deaths.

VOSE.—In this city, March 30th, James B. Vose, late of
Thomaston, Maine, aged 21 years.
MAYERS.—In this city, March 31st, Frederick A. May-
ers, a native of Augusta, Maine, aged 34 years.
PEEL.—In this city, March 31st, Jonathan Peel, Sr., a
native of England, aged 55 years and 10 months.
ATKINS.—In Sacramento, March 26th, John James
Atkins, a native of New York, aged 50 years.
SULLIVAN.—In Sacramento, March 27th, James M.
Sullivan, a native of Memphis, Tenn., aged 26 years,
6 months and 1 day.
RIDDLE.—In Marysville, March 25th, James L. Riddle,
aged 45 years, 11 months and 15 days.
DAMON.—In Gold Run, March 25th, Nat. S. Damon,
aged 67 years, formerly of Kirby, Vt.
BUCKER.—In Chevalier, February 17th, Mrs. Alzada
Bucker, adopted daughter of S. F. and Annie Pond,
aged 19 years.
JAYNE.—Near Rio Vista, Solano county, March 28th,
Nathaniel Jayne, M.D., aged 61 years.
DOWELL.—At Rio Vista, Plumas county, March
22d, of scarlet fever, Ella Francis, daughter of H. A.
and Julia Bidwell, aged 3 years.
MORILL.—Near San José, March 30th, Dr. Charles Mor-
rill, aged 47 years.

Special Notices.

"LIFE IS BUT A FLEETING SHOW," and those who are
racked by the excruciating pains of Gout, Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, etc., frequently have good cause to pray for
death, as a relief to their sufferings. No more need they
despond, for "Yerba Santa" has been found, and all
their pains are ended and the sweetness of life restored
with the renewal of health. Redington, Hostetter & Co.,
Agents, 529 and 531 Market street, San Francisco.

More than 500,000 people bear testimony to the won-
derful curative effects of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden
Medical Discovery. For palpitation or irregular action
of the heart, all severe acute or lingering coughs, and
for "Liver Complaint" or "Biliousness," it is unequal-
led. Sold by all druggists; only 25 cents.
Manufactured only by Hegan & Co., Chemists and
Druggists, New York.

CHAPPED hands and face, sore lips, dryness of the skin,
etc., cured at once by Hegan's Camphor Ice with Gly-
cerine. It keeps the hands soft in all weather. See that
you get Hegan's. Sold by all druggists; only 25 cents.
Manufactured only by Hegan & Co., Chemists and
Druggists, New York.

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Pier 7, Stewart Street,
SAN FRANCISCO

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OVERLAND MONTHLY
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CONTAINS
EIGHTEEN ARTICLES.
Sold everywhere.
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409 Washington Street, San Francisco.

AMERICAN ORGANS.
The following letter from a Post Chaplain in New Mexico
will serve to assure the public that orders from a distance
can be sent for instruments, with a certainty of being con-
scientiously executed, and that secure packing is not one of
the "lost arts."
FORT UNION, NEW MEXICO, February 28th, 1871.
To the Smith American Organ Company of Boston:
Gentlemen.—The American Organ from your manuf-
actory reached Fort Union on Saturday, February 25th, with-
out a scratch or any injury whatever. It was immediately
unpacked in the chapel, and its tones almost divine, elicited
the praise of all present. I gave it a little tuning, and
it was ready for use on Sabbath morning.
You have received many medals in testimony of the
worth of the American Organ; you should receive a medal
for your mode of boxing your instruments.
Nearly three thousand miles without any scratch or any
injury whatever! Two hundred and fifty miles by wagon,
twenty-five miles over a spur of the Rocky Mountains; it is
certainly remarkable!
Thanking you for your munificent liberality in sending us
such a superb instrument—the best, I apprehend, in your
manufactory—and wishing a large demand for the American
Organ, I remain,
Very respectfully yours,
DAVID W. EAKINS.

BUCKEYE MOWER REAPER AND SELF RAKER
Prices for the Buckeye Mower and Reaper
Reduced for 1871.
ALSO, EXTRAS REDUCED.
The Best Machine in use. Parties in purchasing should be
sure to get the Genuine Buckeye Machine, manufactured by
ADRIAN PLATT & CO., New York.
We offer the
Buckeye Self-Raking Reaper
To Farmers with the utmost confidence, knowing they are
superior to any Self-Raking Reaper yet invented. They have
been thoroughly tested in California for three years, and
give the utmost satisfaction.
Sole agents for the celebrated SWEETSTAKE'S THRESH-
ER, manufactured by C. Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio.
Also, the genuine HAINES HEADER, manufactured at
Pekin, Illinois.
Sole agents for HOLLINGSWORTH WHEEL HORSE-
RAKES and BUDICK'S NATIONAL FEED CUTTERS.
For sale—
KIRBY MOWER AND REAPER,
WOOD'S MOWERS,
HEADLEY STEAM ENGINES,
And a complete stock of Agricultural Implements and
Hardware. Send for circulars.
MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 and 110 Front Street,
Also, 12 and 14 Pine Street, San Francisco.

WEED.
THE NEW WEED
SEWING MACHINES
Are the BEST, because they are
the Latest.
They combine the advantages of
all others.
They are increased with an unparal-
leled rapidity, and they have tak-
en the highest PRICES of all other
given to Sewing Machines.
Address
S. E. HOAR,
229 Kearny St., San Francisco.
For Price-Lists and Work.

"Theological College,"
OAKLAND.
On account of the "pressure of circumstances" the owner of
FOUR LOTS, each 50x156,
on the Main Avenue leading to the "Theological College
Buildings," Oakland, is compelled to sell them im-
mediately, and if any one desires the same,
they can be bought at the low price of
\$625 each!
The four lots make 206 feet on the Main Avenue, by 150
feet in depth average. Inquire of
CARL & CO., Real Estate Agents, Oakland.

BANCROFT'S,
Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
PRINTING, BINDING, ENGRAVING.
MESSRS. H. H. BANCROFT & CO., for fif-
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THE PACIFIC.

REV. JOSEPH A. BENTON, D.D., ... Editors.
REV. GEORGE MOOR, D.D., ... Associate Editor.
REV. S. V. BLAKELEY, ... Associate Editor.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1871.

Communications intended for publication in *THE PACIFIC* should be addressed to "Editors of *The Pacific*."

Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper, to John H. Carmany & Co., Publishers, No. 409 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

THE Valley Association of Congregational ministers will meet in the Congregational church in Sacramento, on the second Thursday (13th day) of April. Exercises—Reading the second chapter of Romans in Greek. Plans of sermons on the 11th verse of same chapter. Subject for discussion, "How many, and who, will be saved, without the knowledge of Christ in this life?" Sermon for criticism, by S. R. Rosboro. Review, by Rev. I. E. Dwinell, D.D. Essay, by Rev. J. W. Brier, Sen. (td) S. R. Rosboro, Scribe.

THE Commencement exercises of the "University College," of this city, were held, in Calvary Church, last Friday evening. Two young men, who acquitted themselves well as orators, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. President Veeder made them an excellent parting address; and the Rev. Dr. Scott made a strong, characteristic address to the audience, upon the general subject of education—its reality, methods, instruments, results, needs, and prospects. A very good number of people was in attendance, though there was room for more; and the music of organ and quartette was pleasant and cheering. University College has been in existence about fourteen years, and has struggled with the same difficulties which have hindered the success of most of our young colleges. We are glad to know that it has now better prospects than it ever had before. It was founded by our Presbyterian brethren, and is still in their hands. It is intended that young men shall always be educated in it under the pervading influence of the Christian religion. We hope there is before the college a long career of ever increasing usefulness, and that its halls will ere long be thronged.

THE Sacramento *Record*, not many days ago, published an article scolding the American people for loving money and resorting to all sorts of measures to make money, and so on. We are heartily glad when one of our papers undertakes to rebuke the covetousness and worldliness of our population; and especially the peculiarly "American," or "Yankee," portion of the people. Any fair and truthful statement of their sins we shall not hesitate to indorse. But when they are blamed as if they were sinners above all other people, we must say that we do not believe it is true. From reading and observation, it is our opinion that, eastward from America, till one comes round to China, the farther he goes the more eager he will find the people for money, the more expert in tricks of trade, and the sharper in the inventions and devices by which the unsuspecting can be fleeced and robbed, while the performers still keep clear of legal interposition. The Orientals, from time immemorial, have been accustomed to buying and selling everything that could possibly be made a commodity of; and they put some things on the market which, happily, are never offered, at any price, in our country. Bad as we may be, in our devotion to wealth, no other part of the world is any better; and nine-tenths of mankind are a great deal worse.

THE good people of Oregon are, this year, more favored than we. All through March they had an abundance of rain. They had, indeed, a surplus, an excess, and some damaging floods. They would gladly have given us one-half of the rain they received, and that superabundant half would have met nearly all our necessities. As it is, their fields are soaked, and ours are parched. Their harvest is likely to be an abundant one, and ours a scanty one. They will find some relief in prosperity, and we shall struggle amid more "hard times." We congratulate them on their better fortune, while we brace ourselves to bear our own misfortune. Our prosperity has sometimes been, in a measure, at their expense. Perhaps now the tables will be turned. *THE PACIFIC* has never forgotten them. Will they ever forget it?

THE weather of the past week has reminded us that summer is at hand, and that those who can, or must, live out of

town, during the coming months, should inquire whether they are to go. The few who own rural retreats are without any concern. The great majority must look for temporary homes in boarding-houses and hotels. Within fifty miles of this city are about twenty suburban or rural retreats. Not one of them is a perfect place. A few of them give a reasonable amount of satisfaction. Some of them are well patronized. But most of them are not very flourishing, because they are not very popular. Not one-half of those who undertake to keep these watering-place hotels know how; and those who do know how are too anxious to make a fortune in a season or two. So between houses which are poorly kept, and prices which we can poorly afford, whither shall we go? We can give no specific information, but we can suggest what we should like to find somewhere, where the climate and scenery are fine. We should like to sojourn a few weeks in a place which can be reached without a long ride, in a crowded coach, through clouds of dust; which furnishes a good number of walks and drives, neither hot, windy, nor dusty, wet artificially, if need be; which has chambers without mosquitoes, and a dining-room without flies; which offers soft, airy, clean beds, and supplies an abundance of large easy-chairs for all sorts of places; which spreads a neat, frugal table, with every wholesome delicacy, without any vulgar profusion; and which has an efficient, gentlemanly landlord, a sweet-tempered landlady, and a goodly number of servants who take to you, and not from you.

THE agitation regarding the removal of Charles Sumner from being chairman of the U. S. Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations, we trust is going to be salutary. The Senate was greatly provoked by Mr. Sumner's haughty and dictatorial ways, and by his unjustifiable treatment of some of the chief persons of the administration; but it was a mistake to remove him. He should have been replaced at the head of the committee; and then, when he found that he was not in accord with the majority of the committee, or of the Senators of his own party, he should have quietly resigned. Had he declined to do so, when it was plainly desired of him, the discourtesy and the blunder would have been on his side, and not, as now, on the side of the majority of the Senate. We hope he will be reinstated.

WE have received from our college classmate, the Hon. J. A. Peters, M.C. from Maine, a copy of the report, drawn up by him, and presented to the House of Representatives, as the Report of the Judiciary committee concerning the noted McGarrahan claim in California, with which courts, commissions, cabinet-officers, and Congresses, have been pestered for eighteen years. After the most patient hearing and the fullest investigation, the finding is thus stated: "The committee find that there never was a completed grant to Gomez; that his witnesses are not trustworthy; that he was himself, in sustaining other grants, guilty of fraud and forgery; that the case was attempted to be put through the courts by fraud and gross deception; that the controversy has been fairly brought before the highest tribunal in the land upon its merits, and been fairly and properly decided; that it would be unwise in every view to reopen the litigation; that its effect would be to encourage and awaken numerous other defeated claimants of grants; that it would weaken the public faith in titles obtained under our treaty stipulations, and spread alarm among the multitude of miners and settlers in California, who cannot be heard or represented here; that the land now claimed for the Gomez title was not that covered by the alleged original grant. In view of all which and for many other reasons, the committee recommend the passage of the following resolution: Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William McGarrahan is not entitled to the relief prayed for in his petition, and that the committee be discharged from a further consideration of the same." These things being so, may we not hope that we have heard almost the last of the McGarrahan business?

LEGACY TO MISSIONS.—William J. Lyons, of this city, recently deceased, devised his estate, valued at from \$40,000 to \$50,000, to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. The income is to go to his widow until her death, when the whole will go to the Missionary Society.

The Bishop's Catechism.

"Church Training Catechism," is the title of a little volume that "Rt. Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, D.D., Bishop of California," has put to press in this city. The present 24 pages are devoted to "Episcopacy in Scripture." The first question is, "On what is the ministry of the church founded?" The answer is that hierarchical dream, "On the apostolic succession!" Bishop Kip does not hesitate to teach the children this doctrine in the most bald manner. The little lips are to repeat over the cases of Korah and his company, and of Uzziah, who was smitten with the plague, as evidences of how displeased God must be with any ministers who serve at their altars without being duly accredited by some Bishop, whose succession can be proven.

The Bishop is obliged to concede to the little children that in the New Testament, Bishops and Elders were one and the same order. But he also obliges them to repeat after him the testimony of Theodoret, who, some three centuries after the Apostolic times (A.D. 390-457), contrived to explain how it had come to pass that Presbyters and Bishops had got to be so widely apart. Perhaps it may be well to state to the children in this diocese that Dr. Lightfoot, a distinguished divine of the Church of England, himself Episcopally ordained, the author of several commentaries, designated also by high Episcopal dignitaries to take part in the forthcoming "Bible commentary," has said very lately that there is no authority for the statement of Theodoret that the order afterwards called Bishops, was formerly called Apostles. It strikes our lay intelligence that in a catechism in which the Episcopacy is to be unfolded according as it is "in Scripture," it might have been well to have rested content with showing that in Scripture nothing is known of any Bishops except those who were Presbyters; moreover, that in the circumstances, it might have been well to have cautioned the catechumens against standing, with even their full weight, on the testimony of Theodoret. When one is constructing a platform, it is good policy to have it strong enough to hold even a child; especially as the child might possibly grow heavier by and by.

This catechism takes great pains to have the youth say in their answers that Timothy and Titus were Bishops. "Is there any intimation that they [i. e., the Presbyters over whom Timothy and Titus are supposed to have been placed] had authority over each other?" Answer, "No; not a syllable to show that they could exercise any discipline over their brother Presbyters." "Had they power to ordain or depose?" "It is evident they had not." How child-like these responses are! How clear it is that only Timothy and Titus had any ordaining power! Yet they were only Presbyters themselves. Besides, when Paul reminds Timothy of Timothy's own ordination, the Apostle speaks of "the gift that was given thee . . . with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery." But the Bishop of California takes no pains to indoctrinate his lambs with a clear passage like this.

Nowhere in this catechism are the children taught how they can be sure that their own Bishop has succeeded in due order from the Apostles, even admitting that such an Apostolic succession were needful. But notwithstanding this absence of an important link in the catechetical chain, and the suspicious character of several other links, like those of Theodoret's testimony and of Timothy's diocese, the little Episcopalians are bidden to answer the question, "Have we a right to alter this form of government?" in the following manner: "Certainly not; it was of divine origin, arranged by the Apostles who knew our Lord in the flesh, and it is binding on every one in all ages of the church." Having thus perfunctorily delivered themselves on this staple point, the inquiry is made, "What appropriate prayer have we on this point?" And the dear little boys and girls, with the most ready, obvious, and reverential (shall we say also, slightly pharisaical) response, close their catechetical exercise No. 1 by saying, "That petition in our litany—'From all false doctrine, heresy and schism, good Lord, deliver us.'" But with all deference to the "Bishop of California," it is extremely probable that his catechism is the straight road into false doctrine, and heresy, and schism.

And that this our fraternal admonition may not lose any force because administered by unordained lips, we quote the following affirmations from men of wide scholarship, who have stood near the very highest places in

the Episcopal church of England. Dean Stanley, in a late speech in the very presence of fellow "churchmen," spoke these clear words, "To say that the Episcopate, as it now exists, was founded and instituted as one of the universal and essential parts of Christian religion by our Divine Redeemer, appears to me little short of profanity." And Dean Alford, whose deceased all Christian scholarship mourns, and whose special studies "in the Scripture" and eminence in the church give weight to his utterance, has left on record this pertinent opinion:

"The bishops of the New Testament epistles have hardly anything in common with the church officers which have since borne that name, but were merely presbyters, as is acknowledged by the early Christian fathers. * * * If any portion of the church in coming out of the corruptions of Rome, or out of subsequent corruptions of faith and practice in any reformed communion, had reason to believe that Episcopacy, in that particular case, had stood in the way of the work of God's spirit on mankind, it had a perfect right to abandon Episcopal for Presbyterian government; it was not thereby removed a whit farther from the Scripture model of a church."

We cannot help thinking that the children even in the Episcopal communion would be more intelligent and charitable, while not a whit less attached to their particular communion, if their ecclesiastical training were in the manner and more scriptural school of Lightfoot, and Stanley, and Alford, not to speak of scores of others, whose names adorn the annals of the same church.

Religion for the World.

How important it is that, as Christians, we should carry our religion into all that we do! How false and wrong the impression that religion has very little to do with the world! How mistaken the idea that certain days of the week and hours of the day are to be appropriated to sacred duties, and then that we are to go forth to our secular work as though God had no further claim upon us! How shameful, and hypocritical, and mean, to make our religion like a garment, which, in the closet and by the altar, we sanctimoniously wear; but which, when we go forth to the stern work of life, to mingle with men, and to battle with sore temptations, we then, in obedience to cowardly fear, or in slavish servility to the popular custom, or at the behests of an imperious self-love, lay aside and remember no more, till we return again!

Ah! right here is it—right here, in our business and in the world—that we most need our religion; need it for protection; need it to preserve us unharmed by the fire and uncontaminated amid every baleful influence; need it that in all the crooked ways of the devious world our ways may be straight, and that, in the midst of all the prevailing darkness of evil, our light may shine as a witness for the truth, as a red-light of warning and reproof to the sinful, as a beacon of hope and cheer to the benighted and wandering, and, like a fixed star of undimmed and unfading glory, a testimony to the power and greater glory of redeeming grace.

It is time that Christians not only believed, but acted upon the belief, that there is no secular calling so high or so low that it may not be comprehended within the sphere of Christian duty; that our religion is most glorious when it is the most pervasive of every work and department of life; and the most becoming, and proper, and worthy of all honor, when it is the most diligent and sedulous in business—that business, however, being prosecuted for the Lord; and self being held as a consecrated instrument for carrying it on; and all worldly honors, and all emoluments, and all gains and riches being brought and laid at the feet of the Redeemer!

The Christian does not need to leave his business, but to carry his religion with him into all his business. He does not need to flee from the world, but to go out into the world with a high standard of holy action, bearing aloft everywhere the standard of the Redeemer, "watching unto prayer," and remembering always that he "serves the Lord Christ." This is what we want: to separate ourselves from the world by lifting ourselves above it, planting ourselves squarely upon a higher platform, showing ourselves actuated by higher aims, and ruled and governed by purer motives and holier principles.

Yes! the moment we let down the standard of Christian action; the moment we mingle with the world as those impelled by no higher and holier purposes; the moment we neglect watch-

fulness, and prayer, and the diligent use of the means of grace, and the active performance of Christian duty, and, indeed, the making a holy act of every duty as in the sight of God our Master—the moment we do this, we are exposed to fall. Then, the love of gain, or an unholy ambition, or a cold-hearted selfishness that has no real love for others, or some other of the vile passions that so beset and encompass our unsanctified nature, may take advantage of our unguarded state, and sweep away all our high resolves and our best affections and impulses, and take us captive.

Let us not mistake. Let us "be filled with the Spirit." Let us permit this holy leaven of God wholly to permeate "our body, soul and spirit," and then shall we not "be overcome of evil," but shall "overcome evil with good."

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D.D.

WEDNESDAY EVE., March 29, 1871.

There is a great deal of *wishing* in the world that never amounts to anything. We are all "children of a larger growth," and can never see anything desirable without saying, "I wish I had that."

These wishes may be very sincere, truly felt, conveying the real and genuine desires of our hearts. They may fasten upon objects that are good—approved by reason and conscience. Those objects may be in their nature attainable, and attainable by us; not like a child's fancy when he says, "Oh, I wish I could fly like a bird," or "I wish I could ride on yonder fleecy cloud." Our wishes, too, may be intense in degree and expression, not only truly felt, but deeply felt, carrying in them all the strength and ardor of the soul.

They may be all this, and yet amount to nothing—as empty as the empty air. Such a habit of "wishing" is worse than fruitless. It deludes us with the idea that our attitude in reference to a good presented to our thought is all right. Is there not an instant response of desire? It is very apt to make us discontented, envious, and greedy. It gets us into a way of "castle-building." That is a bad way. A man who employs himself in building these air-castles never builds anything else. He cannot give himself to quarrying stone, or burning brick, or hewing timber, when without any rough labor he can construct palaces of white, polished marble. He becomes naturally an idle, dreamy man, living in an unreal world, and averse to real, honest work. It is a mischievous habit, demoralizing and enervating.

We cannot, of course, dispense with wishing. There must be aspiration to call out energy. Desire leads effort. But desire alone is most unprofitable. Even as it is written, "The soul of the sluggard desireth, and hath nothing; but the soul of the diligent shall be made fat."

To avail anything, *wishing* must be wedded to *purpose*, and inspire to *action*.

When a young man says, "I wish I could get an education—and I will," something will come of it; "I wish I could excel in my calling, and I will," there will be fruit there. When Bayard Taylor, only a poor printer boy, said, "I wish I could travel through the kingdoms of Europe, and I will, if I go on foot," that meant something and effected something.

We have a great many good wishes in the religious life that are wholly unproductive, and that put us into a false habit of mind. You endeavor to persuade a friend to consider the matter of his personal salvation and to take action. "Yes," he says, "I've often wished I were a Christian, I should like to be one; I certainly wish I were at peace with God and an heir of heaven." Now, he might wish in that way till he should be as old as Methuselah, and nothing would come of it. Not till he says, "I will act, I will seek now to enter into covenant with Christ," will his wishing help him.

I am afraid, brethren, we content ourselves too much with empty wishes. "I wish I were a better man," "I wish I were more weaned from the world," "I wish I knew the secret of prevailing prayer," "I wish I were in a revived state," "I wish my impatient friends were converted, and the church quickened and enlarged." This is all very good as far as it goes. These wishes are sincere, for results of great value, for objects attainable, and very earnestly cherished; but if they go no farther, empty and delusive. They must be joined to purpose, and stimulate action, if they are to bear fruit.

Let every right desire take an executive volition. Seize every good wish

and put it into harness, and let it draw after it strenuous effort. Spiritual desires are stirred in our souls for this very end. They are not given us to regale the mind simply by the joy and comfort of their presence. They are sent to go before action. They are messengers of the Holy Ghost to lead us forth into the field, and put us to work. If we welcome the messengers, and sit down just to enjoy the pleasure of their society; entertaining them gladly, but not yielding to their call, we defeat the object of their coming.

Look into this matter, and see how many of your good wishes stand alone like a dead faith, and how many are joined to a victorious energy of will, and, by God's help, seek to achieve their fulfillment.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The meeting of the Club last Monday was attended by the usual number, and conducted with the usual interest. The subject of the Employment of Evangelists, opened by Prof. Moor, was freely discussed. The general opinion was, that there are men called of God to the work of evangelists; that there are times when such men can be invited by our churches to supplement their own work, with most excellent results; but that also there may be men engaged in that work who are not called to it by the Master, and there may be times when churches would do better work, if, relying on simple measures and the Spirit of God, they called no evangelical aid. It is not well to rely on it as a system, though when the Providence and Spirit of God direct us to it, it is grandly useful. The subject for next Monday is, "Young Men's Christian Associations."

Multitudes went away from the Pavilion disappointed, last Sunday evening. Dr. Stone yields to no slight disposition, but on that evening was prostrated. We are glad to announce that he is now up and at work again, as usual.

Monday's *Alta* has the following telegram: "Rev. Henry M. Scudder, lately of San Francisco, preached his first sermon, before a crowded audience, in the Central Congregational church, Brooklyn (his new parish), this morning."

The notice, last week, relative to the receipts from the churches for the contingent expenses of our "Pacific Theological Seminary," was incorrect, inasmuch as the honor of being first to hand in their annual contributions for this purpose is due to the Second Congregational church, of this city. The contributions to date are as follows: From Second Congregational church, S. F., \$45.50; Congregational church, Redwood city, \$11.00; Congregational church, Benicia, \$10.00; Third Congregational church, S. F., \$40.00; First Congregational church, Oakland, \$211.60. The munificent gift of \$6,000, gold, from the Broadway Tabernacle church, New York, it should be said, is only a part of what that church is raising as their Memorial gift to this institution. We hope for an addition of some \$2,000 from the same source.

L. B. BENCHLEY,
Treas. P. T. S. Association.

Five persons were added to the recently organized Congregational church at Reno, Nevada, on March 19th. The subscriptions for a church-building come in so freely and cordially as to encourage the hope of its speedy erection.

Six were added to the Third Congregational church, in this city, last Sunday; five on profession of faith. The Chinese class sustained by the church has been greatly enlarged, and its interest greatly increased through a change in the hour of meeting. It is now held just before the evening service. Last Sabbath evening fifty Chinese and thirty teachers were present. The ladies of this church are arranging for a fair, to be held at the chapel on this and to-morrow evening.

The installation of Rev. H. E. Jewett as pastor of the Congregational church at Redwood, is appointed for Tuesday, the 11th inst., instead of Thursday, the 14th, as first reported.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city design extending their welcome to D. L. Moody of Chicago, by a public reception on Saturday evening, the 15th inst.

The brethren at San José are making great preparations for the S. S. Convention to be held there week after next. A building, hereafter to be used as a skating rink, is now in process of erection, and will be fitted up for the

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use of the Convention. It will com-
fortably accommodate two thousand
people. San José hopes it will be filled,
and declares that the size of the hall it
thus provides, is an intimation how
large and how glad its hospitality will
be to those who attend the Convention.
It is now viewed as certain that D. L.
Moody, Philip Phillips, Rev. J. H.
Vincent, and other prominent Sunday-
school workers will be present.

The old trustees of St. John's church
were re-elected at a meeting recently
held by that body. The following re-
port was made: Cost of church and im-
provements within the year, \$54,600;
the resources for the year from all
sources have been \$67,500; the total
expenditures have been \$41,391; receipts
from the sale of pews, \$16,313; receipts
from subscriptions, \$14,000; receipts
from rent of pews, \$4,700. The church
has expended \$3,500 for choir services.
—Call.

Rev. M. M. Gibson, pastor of the
United Presbyterian church in this city,
has leave of absence for three months,
during which he will visit the East.
Rev. T. H. Hanna, of Philadelphia, will
supply the pulpit meanwhile.

Rev. John Price, pastor of the Con-
gregational church at Nortonville, writes
highly commending a lecture delivered
to his people on "The Bible as the
Fortress of Truth and the Pioneer of
Progress." The lecturer was Rev. Wm.
Barry. Bro. Price "would rejoice if it
could be repeated in every community
on the Pacific coast."

The Powell-street M. E. church was
dedicated last Sabbath, the dedicatory
sermon being preached by Rev. Will-
iam Morley Punshon. The house was
crowded in every part, and those who
were attracted by Mr. Punshon's great
reputation were in no wise disappoint-
ed. We gather the following details
from the *Alt's* report: The new edifice
stands on the site of the old one, which
has been moved back, and will be used
as a Sabbath-school and lecture-room,
etc. It is fifty feet wide by eighty feet
long; built in English Gothic style, and
has on its southeast corner a tower and
spire which rises 160 feet. The interior
is elegant, convenient, well venti-
lated, furnished with sun-burners and
hot-air furnaces. "After the sermon,
Dr. Cox announced that the church
building had cost about \$25,000, and
that only about \$8,000 of this amount
had been paid. He said he deemed it
expedient that the remaining \$17,000
should be raised then and there. He
called upon his collectors, who went
through the audience, and by the gold-
en streams that flowed in, the sum was
very nearly made up."

We learn from the *Evangel*, that the
Calvary Baptist church in Sacramento
—a colony from the First church there
—was organized on the 9th ult. Their
place of worship is on J street, near
Twelfth, and about one mile from that
of the mother church. This organiza-
tion is the result of a mission Sabbath-
school, commenced in October, 1869—
a school that has wonderfully prospered,
almost from its infancy. It has
had an average membership of about
250 for over a year, and has built a
good building, which will now be trans-
ferred to the Trustees of the new
church.

On Wednesday evening of last week,
Rev. John Hemphill, pastor of Calvary
Presbyterian church, was the recipient
of a flattering testimonial from the la-
dies of the congregation, in the shape
of sixty-two volumes of standard works
in fine bindings, including the *Encyclo-
pædia Britannica*, Motley's *Histories of
the Netherlands and Dutch Republic*,
and Prescott's works, it being the anni-
versary of his arrival in this city as pas-
tor of the church. A very large por-
tion of the congregation was present to
greet him, and to wish him the greatest
success in his ministry.

We learn from the *Oregon Advocate*,
that nine persons were added to the
Congregational church in Salem on the
12th ult. The First M. E. church at
Kalama was to have been dedicated on
the 26th ult. Rev. Mr. Condon was
deservedly complimented for his Ore-
gon geological services, by a present
from his Portland friends of \$244, in
addition to the proceeds of his two lec-
tures. Mr. Condon's lectures are spo-
ken of in the highest terms, as discrim-
inating, graphic, instructive, and very
well received. Collections on Sab-
bath last in Portland, for the French
sufferers, were as follows: Methodist
church, \$38 30; Congregational, \$27 15;
Presbyterian, \$101 15—total, \$166 60.

We learn from the *Occident* that two
Chinese were baptized and added to the
Chinese Mission church on the 26th
ult. Ten have been added to the Pres-
byterian church in Brooklyn during the

past year. The Sabbath-school con-
nected with that church has on its roll
159 pupils, with an average attendance
of 105.

The East.

CONGREGATIONAL ITEMS.—The Congre-
gational House has at last the refusal
of 7,000 feet of Boston real estate for
\$140,000; estimates for the house itself,
\$150,000; \$70,000 are in hand. The
question hinges on raising \$100,000 in
five weeks. E. Farnsworth, S. D.
Warren, J. Field, and E. S. Tobey
pledge \$21,500. Remarkable revival
in Buxton, Me. As specimens
of benevolence in Connecticut churches,
Broadway church, Norwich, reports
\$10,120, given during 1870, and Sec-
ond church, New Britain, \$7,595. Dr.
Lord, it is now said, declined Cen-
ter church call, Hartford, Ct. Clin-
ton-avenue church, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
has paid its \$15,000 debt. Chicago churches
are to be filled with
two new organs; Plymouth has 2,384
pipes, and Union Park is to cost \$13,-
500. The recent additions to Monte-
bello and Wythe (Ill.) churches reach
104. It is pleasant to see how
many fields are rejoicing in abundant
rains or refreshing showers. Two
more new churches in Nebraska, and
they are looking about for a site for
the Nebraska college. The donations
of February for the American Board
amounted to \$42,455.60. Homer
Baird, who died on the 23d ult., left a
valuable legacy to the New Milford,
Ct., Congregational church, consisting
of twenty-five acres of land. It is also
accompanied by a provision that it
shall not be sold, but retained, and
the rent applied for the benefit of the
society.

PRESBYTERIAN.—The Pittsburg *Ban-*
ner announces the election of Dr. El-
linwood as one of the Secretaries of the
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Mis-
sions; with a probability of his accept-
ance. We understand that the Board,
through a committee, have asked the
Directors of the Theological seminary,
at Allegheny, to release the appointee
from his accepted professorship, for
the mission work, and that the ques-
tion of Dr. Ellinwood's acceptance of
the Secretaryship is left entirely to the
decision of the seminary directors. At
Laramie, Wyoming territory, there
is no church edifice. One church in
New York has offered \$3,000 to the ob-
ject—the people themselves will fur-
nish lots and \$1,000 besides. At a
meeting held in the Presbyterian church
in Bellefonte, Pa., in behalf of the
Memorial Fund, the following endow-
ments were secured:—Lincoln uni-
versity, one scholarship, \$2,500; High-
land university, two scholarships, \$1,-
000; Maryville college, one scholar-
ship, \$2,000; Tung Chow church, in
China, \$200; sundry other subscrip-
tions, \$130; total, \$5,830. The con-
gregation is also paying off a debt on
the church of \$12,000, and by present
liberality preparing itself for more
abundant liberality in the future. The
receipts of the Boards of the Pres-
byterian church in the month of Janu-
ary were as follows:—Board of Home
Missions, \$43,641 73; Board of Educa-
tion, \$4,827 31; Board of Foreign
Missions, \$56,686; Board of Publica-
tion (Missionary Fund), \$1,216 66;
Board of Church Extension, \$9,672 81;
Relief Fund for Disabled Ministers,
\$3,904 83; (Permanent Fund), \$3,988.

BAPTIST.—The Albany Baptists earnestly
request the New York ladies to
"reconsider their action, that the de-
nomination may not in any way be
made responsible for the unconstitutional
and anti-Scriptural idea that it is
within the province of the state to be-
come the patron of the church, in either
its religious, secular, or benevolent en-
terprises." This is making clean work of it,
and has the ring of consistency in it.
The *Examiner* says: "We now expect
to hear that the brethren who avow
this doctrine, are calling upon the Bat-
tist churches in Albany to 'reconsider
their action,' in allowing themselves to
have the state for their patron, to the
amount of thousands of dollars a year,
in the form of exempted taxes on their
church property." The Baptist de-
nomination in this country, embracing
all its shades and forms of opinions,
numbers 1,563,630 communicants, over
whom are placed 9,553 ministers, con-
nected with 783 associations. The num-
ber of Baptist churches is 18,605, or
nearly twice as much as that of the
Baptist ministry. The Committee
of the Baptist Missionary Union have
recently instructed the Home Secre-
tary, Rev. Dr. Murdock, to seek out
young men who are willing to go to the
heathen. They will take the responsi-
bility of sending seven new men to
Burmah, three to the Telooogoo, one to
the Garos, two to the Assamese, and
two at least to China—in all, fifteen men

—within one year from this date, if
the men can be found. At the close
of the war there were about ten thou-
sand Baptists in West Virginia. Now
there are twenty thousand—much more
thoroughly organized for working now
than at any previous period. Many
churches that a few years since were
mission stations are now self-sustain-
ing. Many new points have recently
been looked after, and new churches
are already being looked after at cen-
tres. The *Standard*, publishes the
following from Rev. Dr. Randolph,
late of the Fifth Baptist church, Phila-
delphia, who is now abroad. He writes
to his relatives in Chicago: "The thing
that interests me most in the move-
ments of modern Rome is the establish-
ment of a Baptist church. It has been
a rare privilege to be here and take
part in the recognition. On Saturday
evening last, five persons were bap-
tized, and on Sunday morning three
more. There are two missionaries
here: one, Rev. Mr. Wall, from Eng-
land, and Rev. Mr. Cote, missionary of
the Southern Baptists of America.
After the morning service, last Sunday,
they organized a church of fourteen
members, all Italians except the mis-
sionaries and their wives."

METHODIST.—John Clark, who died
several years since at Bellows Falls,
Vermont, left by will near \$30,000 to
the Vermont Methodist Conference.
The will was contested by some of his
brother's children, and after about
two years of litigation, it has just been
decided in favor of the Conference. The
Methodist church is asking from its
members a special collection of over
\$100,000, to pay the debt of its Mis-
sionary Society. This debt is the
growth of a number of years, in which
it has been gradually accumulating,
until it has become a weighty burden.
At the Educational Convention,
held at Rushville, N. Y., on the 15th
of February, for the benefit of the
"Syracuse university," Dr. Goodwin's
church pledged the noble amount of
twenty-five thousand and five hundred
dollars.

OLDEST METHODIST BISHOP.—Rev. Jas.
Osgood Andrew, D.D., senior bishop of
the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,
and the oldest Methodist bishop in the
world, died at Mobile on the 2d inst.

BENEFIT OF COLONIZING.—Five years
ago, one hundred members, seven-
tenths of whom were females, withdrew
from the Second church, Elizabeth, N.
J., and met in a public hall for the
purpose of a new organization. The
following figures will give the result of
the five years' efforts: The church has
given to the Board of Foreign Mis-
sions, \$4,183; Home Missions, \$5,224;
educational purposes, \$1,747; church
extension, \$2,512; Disabled Ministers'
Fund, \$609; American Tract Society,
\$2,949; Bible Society, \$1,278; Board
of Publication, \$1,088; Freedmen, \$1,-
057; miscellaneous objects, \$3,056.
Total for five years, \$23,103. The sum
actually raised toward supporting the
Gospel at home, and putting up the
church edifice and lecture-room amounts
to \$149,912, making the aggregate sum
of \$173,015, independent of the \$5,600
for the Memorial Fund.

COLORED CHURCHES OF N. Y.—There
are seven of them whose wealth, in the
aggregate, amounts to \$590,000. These
churches are all of the Protestant de-
nomination, and are the only churches
in the city owned exclusively by the
colored people.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—About Dr. Living-
stone, now so long hidden in the depths
of dark Africa, and so often reported
dead, a reassuring account has lately
come from Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, con-
tradicting quite a recent melancholy
one. The census has no letters, in-
deed, from the traveler, but he has had
reliable information from traders, on
which he bases his hopes of Living-
stone's safety, and he accounts for the
want of letters from the fact that chol-
era has been on the path, causing, in
all probability, some messengers to fall
and missives to be lost. But now that
is gone, the intervening country is
peaceful, supplies had been sent on to
Ujiji in assured safety, and others were
ready to go.

BAPTIST AND METHODIST PHYSIQUE.—
Many of our readers may have laughed
over that clever picture in *Harper's
Weekly* in which the fat and sleek Ro-
manist meets the lank and cadaverous
Baptist preacher after the late action of
the Baptist Ladies' Home in receiving
state aid. The Baptist organ says of it:
"It wasn't fair to make the picture of a
Methodist preacher, in their caricature
of 'Sectarian State Aid,' and call him
a 'Brother Baptist.' Our ministers, as
a rule, are not of the lean and lank
sort of men, but of the fine-looking and

rotund order of people, indicating a
good sound creed well lived up to.
Every Baptist has a right to resent this
sad substitution of somebody else for
one of themselves in the *Journal of
Civilization*." Whereupon the Methodist
Advocate rejoins: "Just where the laugh
comes in is not very apparent. Indeed
we scarcely know whether or not our
confere of the *Examiner* means to be
witty, or jocular, or neither. As to the
question of denominational physique, if
Brother Bright will escort a hundred
average specimens of his Baptist breth-
ren to the Methodist preachers' meeting
some Monday morning we will give
him a good opportunity to compare
fronts. Until the matter is tested by
some such practical exhibition, we must
deny his criticism on the 'caricature,'
and challenge proof."

News Summary.

City Items.

The largest transfer of corporate
property ever made in California took
place Friday, March 31st, when the
boats, wharves, fuel supplies, ware-
houses, franchises, and property of
every description of the California
Steam Navigation Company passed in-
to the hands of the California Pacific
R. R. Co. (Vallejo route). The boats
formerly in the C. S. N. Co.'s line will
be run hereafter in the name of and for
the account of the California Pacific
Railroad.

Mr. Meyers, the contractor for ex-
cavating and grading for the City Hall
foundations, has set a large gang of
men to work. The work will be push-
ed rapidly to completion; the commis-
sioners, from the first, having decided
that there should be no delay what-
ever, beyond what the law absolutely
requires.

From information received from
General Porter, it is thought that Pres-
ident Grant will start from Washington
on his trip to this state about the last
of April, but his movements will de-
pend, in a great measure, upon the
Joint High Commission.

On Sunday evening, at about
eleven minutes to eight o'clock, two
shocks of earthquake were felt in this
city. The first was slight, lasting
about two seconds. The second was
much more severe, having an oscilla-
ting motion, and continuing from four
to six seconds. We have heard of no
damage done. The shock was felt at
several other places in the state.

Pritchard's fast-freight line, which
runs from Palisade to Hamilton, via
Eureka, Nevada, is to be incorporated
into a joint-stock company, in this city,
and extended to Pioche. The amount
required, \$100,000, it is said, has al-
ready been subscribed. Forty wagons,
and two hundred mules, are now em-
ployed on the road.

Gen. W. H. Seward, Jr., son of
William H. Seward and President of
the Merchants' Union Express, accom-
panied by ex-Mayor Osborn, of Aub-
urn, N. Y., and Mr. Knapp, editor of
the *Auburn Daily Advertiser*, are on
their way to this city to visit the coast.

The lots of the City Hall Home-
stead Company were sold Saturday
evening, by premiums. The premi-
ums averaged \$200 per lot, and real-
ized over \$20,000.

"Time tries all things," and has
proven that *Wistar's Balsam of Wild
Cherry* is the remedy par excellence,
for the cure of coughs, colds, croup,
whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma,
phthisis, sore throat, influenza, and
"last, not least," consumption.

The enterprising manager of Wood-
ward's Gardens is constantly presenting
new attractions to the public. Among
the latest are the baby camel, born
March 1st; the guano-co, just arrived
from Brazil, and the Ecuadorian mum-
my, supposed to be one thousand years
old. The skating rink, an immense
building, is nearly finished, and will
be ready for use in about ten days.
Grand hippodrome performance every
afternoon. Two lines of cars run di-
rect to the gardens.

State and Coast Items.

A correspondent of the *Healds-
burg Flag* writes from Bodega, Sonoma
county, under date of March 25th, as
follows: The winter has been very fa-
vorable for farming. We have had
sufficient rains to insure good crops,
and they are now looking well. The
late storm was very severe in these
parts. It played havoc with the rick-
ety fences and houses in the redwoods.
The lightning struck and split
shivers one tree not far from here.
Wm. Kee, who resides on Bodega
Point, the last season sold \$3,000 worth
of cabbage in the San Francisco mar-
ket, the product of three and a half
acres. This has stimulated many oth-
ers to go into the cabbage business.

Mrs. Bird, a lady of most excel-
lent character, residing in New York
valley, Contra Costa county, was thrown
from a carriage in that vicinity recent-
ly and almost instantly killed.

Lately at D. Manning's ranch near
the Cajon, Los Angeles county, a Cal-
ifornia lion made a raid on a flock of
sheep, and killed five ewes and thirty
lambs. The creature gorged itself with
mutton until it could hardly move, and
was easily followed the next morning
and killed by the herder. It weighed
160 pounds.

The San José Independent of March
27th says: Preliminary steps have been
taken to form a company to build a
railroad from San José to Santa Cruz.
A large number of our most prominent
and substantial citizens are earnest and
active in this improvement.

The Sonoma Democrat of April 1st
says: The Donahue Railroad is com-
pleted to Mark West creek, and next
week the stock belonging to Morse &
Woodworth will be removed to that
place. The road is being pushed for-
ward to Healdsburg with all possible
dispatch.

Two inches more of rain are need-
ed in Yolo county to secure a good
crop.

The Suto tunnel is in a distance
of 1,895 feet. The ground continues
pretty hard, but there is not much wa-
ter at the face of the tunnel.

Tourists from the East are already
making their appearance in Santa Cruz.

It is said that the last gale of wind
injured a great portion of the barley
crop in Los Angeles county, beyond
hope of recovery.

The San José Presbyterian Sun-
day-school will visit Woodward's Gar-
dens on the 14th inst.

Trout are abundant in the moun-
tain streams about Santa Cruz.

Eggs are twenty-two cents per doz-
en at Marysville.

Foreign.

New York, April 3.—A special Paris
correspondent telegraphs on Sunday
evening. There was a serious engage-
ment this morning between the Govern-
ment troops and Communists. About
2,000 National Guards marched on
Courbevoie and were met by gendarmes
and Gardes Forestiers. A captain of
the latter galloped up waving his cap,
intending to address the Communists,
when a Zouave with that body shot him
dead. A general action followed, in
which the gendarmes took five prisoners
—one seventy-six years old—who were
shot immediately. The guns of Fort
Valérien swept the road, when the Com-
munists fled. Twenty-five insurgents
were killed and many wounded. The
engagement was over at 1 o'clock.

The Nationales still hold Porte Mail-
lot. Battalions of artillery are hurrying
up; the *rappel* is beating and the
ramparts are being manned. The great-
est excitement prevails.

The same correspondent telegraphed
from Versailles on the evening of the
2d: The crisis is at hand. Two batte-
ries are in motion on Paris. The road
and ambulances are all ready. Bis-
marck has given permission for any
number of troops to be massed near
Paris, and says if order is not restored
in Paris by the 15th inst., the Germans
will enter. This news is reliable.

THE NOON PRAYER MEETING continues to be held
daily at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., on Sutter street,
from 12 1/2 to 1 o'clock P. M. "All of every name, who
love the appearing of our Lord," are invited to meet
with us. Saturday noon will be specially devoted to
Prayer for Sabbath-schools. The Saturday Evening
Prayer Meeting meets in the same place, at 7 1/2 o'clock,
with special reference to the ministrations of the Sab-
bath.

Marriages.

SYMES-DAY.—In this city, March 30th, by Rev. John
Hemphill, Frank J. Symes, U. S. Navy, of Kingston,
Mass., and Anna A. Day, of this city.
BARACO-INGAROLA.—In this city, April 2d, by the
Rev. Dr. Cunningham, Vincent Baraco, of San José,
and Rosalie Ingarola, of San Francisco.
MILLER-KNAPE.—At Sierra City, Sierra county, March
16th, George W. Miller and Emma Knapp.
PENNY-BARTON.—In Jackson, March 27th, Wm. Penny
and Jenny Barton.

Deaths.

VOSE.—In this city, March 30th, James B. Vose, late of
Thomaston, Maine, aged 21 years.
MAYERS.—In this city, March 31st, Frederick A. May-
ers, a native of Augusta, Maine, aged 34 years.
PEEL.—In this city, March 31st, Jonathan Peel, Sr., a
native of England, aged 55 years and 10 months.
ATKINS.—In Sacramento, March 26th, John Homer
Atkins, a native of New York, aged 50 years.
SULLIVAN.—In Sacramento, March 27th, James M.
Sullivan, a native of Memphis, Tenn., aged 26 years,
6 months and 1 day.
RIDDLE.—In Marysville, March 25th, James L. Riddle,
aged 45 years, 11 months and 15 days.
DAMON.—In Gold Run, March 25th, Nat. S. Damon,
aged 57 years, formerly of Kirby, Vt.
RUCKER.—In Cheyenne, February 17th, Mrs. Alzada
Bucker, adopted daughter of S. P. and Annie Pond,
aged 19 years.
JAYNE.—Near Rio Vista, Solano county, March 28th,
Nathaniel Jayne, M.D., aged 51 years.
BOWEN.—At Rio Vista, Solano county, March
22d, of scarlet fever, Ella Francis, daughter of H. A.
and Julia Bowen, aged 3 years.
MORILL.—Near San José, March 30th, Dr. Charles Mor-
rill, aged 47 years.

Special Notices.

"Life is BUT A FLEETING SHOW," and those who are
racked by the excruciating pains of Gout, Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, etc., frequently have good cause to pray for
death, as a relief to their sufferings. No more need they
despond, for "Yerba Santa" has been found, and all their
pains are ended and the sweetness of life restored
with the renewal of health. Redington, Hostetter & Co.,
Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

More than 500,000 people bear testimony to the won-
derful curative effects of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden
Medical Discovery. For palpitation or irregular action
of the heart, all severe acute or lingering Coughs, and
for "Liver Complaint" or "Biliousness," it is unequal-
led by any druggists.

CHAPMAN'S HAND and face, sore lips, dryness of the skin,
etc., cured at once by Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Gly-
cerine. It keeps the hands soft in all weather. See that
you get Hegeman's. Sold by all druggists; only 25 cents.
Manufactured only by Hegeman & Co., Chemists and
Druggists, New York.

HENRY DUTTON, JR. JOHN A. MOORE,
DEALERS IN
DUTTON & MOORE,
Hay and Grain,
Pier 7 Stewart Street,
SAN FRANCISCO

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EIGHTEEN ARTICLES.
Sold everywhere.
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Publishers and Proprietors,
409 Washington Street, San Francisco.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

The following letter from a Post Chaplain in New Mexico
will serve to assure the public that orders from a distance
can be sent for instruments, with a certainty of being con-
scientiously executed, and that secure packing is not one of
the "lost arts."

PORT UNION, NEW MEXICO, February 28th, 1871.
To the Smith American Organ Company of Boston:
Gentlemen.—The American Organ from your manufac-
tury reached Fort Union on Saturday, February 25th, with-
out a scratch or any injury whatever. It was immediately
unpacked in the chapel, and its tones, almost divine, elicited
the praise of all present. I gave it a little tuning, and
it was ready for use on Sabbath morning.
You have received many medals in testimony of the
worth of the American Organ; you should receive a medal
for your mode of boxing your instruments.
Nearly three thousand miles without any scratch or any
injury whatever! Two hundred and fifty miles by wagon,
twenty-five miles over a spur of the Rocky Mountains; it is
certainly remarkable!
Thanking you for your munificent liberality in sending us
such a superb instrument—the best, I apprehend, in the
manufactory—and wishing a large demand for the American
Organ, I remain,
Very respectfully yours,
DAVID W. EAKINS.

BUCKEYE
Mower Reapers
AND
SELF RAKERS

Prices for the Buckeye Mower and Reaper
Reduced for 1871.

ALSO, EXTRAS REDUCED.
The Best Machine in use. Parties in purchasing should be
sure to get the Genuine Buckeye Machine, manufactured by
ADRIANCE PLATT & CO., New York.

We offer the
Buckeye Self-Raking Reaper
To Farmers with the utmost confidence, knowing they are
superior to any Self-Raking Reaper yet invented. They have
been thoroughly tested in California for three years, and
give the utmost satisfaction.

Sole agents for the celebrated SWEEPSTAKES THRESH-
ER, manufactured by C. Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio.
Also, the genuine HAINES HEADER, manufactured at
Pekin, Illinois.

Sole agents for HOLLINGSWORTH WHEEL HORSE-
RAKES and BURDICK'S NATIONAL FEED CUTTERS.

For sale—
KIRBY MOWER AND REAPER,
WOOD'S MOWERS,
HEADLEY STEAM ENGINES,
And a complete stock of Agricultural Implements and
Hardware. Send for circulars.

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 and 110 Front Street,
Also, 12 and 14 Pine Street, San Francisco.

WEED.
THE NEW WEED
SEWING MACHINES
Are the BEST, because they are
the Latest.
They combine the advantages of
all others.
They sew throughout the world
in any material, and they have tak-
en the highest PRIZES at all the
great International Exhibitions.
Address
S. E. HOAR,
229 Kearny St., San Francisco.
For Price-Lists and Work.

"Theological College,"
OAKLAND.

On account of the "pressure of circumstances" the owner of
FOUR LOTS, each 50x156,
on the Main Avenue leading to the "Theological College
Buildings," Oakland, is compelled to sell them im-
mediately, and if any one desires the same,
they can be bought at the low price of
\$625 each!

Home Circle.

When School is Dismissed.

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
And the little ones gather around me
To bid me good-night and be kissed;
Oh, the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a tender embrace!
Oh, the smiles that are halos of heaven,
Shedding sunshine of love on my face!

And when they are gone, I sit dreaming
Of my childhood too lovely to last;
Of love that my heart will remember,
When it wakes to the pulse of the past,
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin,
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

Oh, my heart grows weak as a woman's,
And the fountains of feeling will flow,
When I think of the paths steep and stony,
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them,
Of the tempest of Fate blowing wild;
Oh! there is nothing on earth half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child!

They are idols of hearts and of households;
They are angels of God in disguise;
His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses,
His glory still gleams in their eyes;
Oh! those trants from home and from heaven,
They have made me more manly and mild!
And I know how Jesus could liken
The Kingdom of God to a child.

I ask not a life for the dear ones
All radiant, as others have done,
But that life may have just enough shadow
To temper the glare of the sun;
I would pray God to guard them from evil,
But my prayer would bound back to myself;
Ah! a scarp may pray for a sinner,
But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bended,
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God;
My heart is a dungeon of darkness,
Where I shut them from breaking a rule;
My frown is sufficient correction;
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn,
To traverse its threshold no more;
Ah! how shall I sigh for the dear ones
That meet me each morn at the door!
I shall miss the "good-nights" and the kisses,
And the hush of their innocent glee,
The group on the green, and the flowers
That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at morn and at eve,
Their song in the school and the street;
I shall miss the low hum of their voices,
And the tramp of their delicate feet.
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And Death says, "The school is dismissed!"
May the little ones gather around me
To bid me good-night and be kissed.

—Chas. Dickinson.

Godless Women.

BY MARY E. WILLARD.

When woman in defense of her so-called rights departs "a jot or tittle" from the exact word of God as made known in the Bible, she has started on a downward career, with the adversary of souls for her guide, and unless a merciful Savior reaches out a pardoning hand her doom is sure.

Our religious instincts bid us turn away from such, and "hold no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them."

What a woman can be left to say, and believe, when she has strayed from the "guide of her youth," when she has turned her back on the cross!

By which the bark of man
Can navigate the sea of life,
And gain the coast of bliss securely,"

is exemplified in a newspaper published in this city which fell into my hands a few days since. It was quickly thrust out of sight, lest the young hearts that look to me for guidance might receive pollution. The paper may have been started with some commendable intentions, with a desire to vindicate woman's rights to a larger field of labor and action, but alas! it is now worse than chaos!

We wonder not that the poor, untutored savage should worship the sun, the source of light and heat, so symbolic of the love of God. But when our nature, so manifestly corrupt, is set up as an object of worship, we are prepared for the flood of licentious teaching that follows.

When such women have broken down the barriers given by our Maker for our useful, happy existence, and seek to destroy the blessed relationship of marriage, which God says is "honorable," it seems an easy matter for them to declare Bible history and doctrine to be "exploded," and to place our Divine Redeemer's teachings by the side of the ignorant words of the creatures of his hand.

We can hardly hope to save those who have gone far on this course. They have prostituted noble powers of thought, and active energies, which would have yielded a harvest of blessing, if used in woman's natural sphere, to the service of the devil. Their position of guilt and danger is enough to make a Christian woman cover her eyes, and turn away from the dizzy height from which they are falling.

The poor girl, who, decoyed by the mockery of love, yielded up the fierce struggle with homelessness, cold, hunger, and scanty clothing to enter reluctantly upon a life of sin, will be met in her path of guilt and remorse by the angel of mercy, and saved, while these

cold-blooded infidel women; who cover the vilest thoughts by a thin cloak of scientific language, tower above her as monsters of iniquity.

Perhaps it is well that they should speak out, and thus drive pure women from their ranks, and warn all who are tempted to follow them, of the fearful precipice and plunge into an abyss of infidelity and despair that await them.

Their teachings will seldom succeed in harming the men. One touch from the tiny hand of a child, the smile and caress of a true wife, the home-light and love, will outweigh a thousand insidious arguments against the divinely-instituted ordinance of marriage. The woman who is unequally yoked, who is suffering from the infirmities and faults of one who has forgotten the divine command to love and cherish his wife, as Christ does the church, may in some suffering hour be tempted to put this poisonous cup of infidelity to her lips.

Aspiring, ambitious, cold-hearted women, who cannot be what they would, and will not be what they can, are seeking to revenge nature by turning life into a wild chaos. Such will imbibe these dreadful teachings with a peculiar zest.

Thanks be to God, "in whom we live, and move, and have our being," they cannot succeed. This land is to belong to Christ, and while, for some mysterious reason, Satan is permitted to lead women so fitted for their honored and enlarged sphere to play these fantastic tricks, we rejoice that they cannot conquer the hand that made them.

It is for the over-worked, weary ones that we tremble, those who in some despairing hour may be led to turn to these distorted specimens of womanhood, for comfort and direction. To such we say, *cling to the Bible*. Let no one in your presence suggest a doubt of its divine origin. As well part with your life-preserver, your plank, when floating from a burning ship. It is your all. It contains a cure for every woe. It will make it easy to bear with your un congenial husband. It will teach you how to win him from the paths of intemperance and sin. It will give you grace and strength to save him, and a peace in believing that the world cannot give or take away.

Better lie down and die in your efforts to restore the old love-light and joy to the fire-side, and leave your children a godly, praying mother's example and blessing, than to admit to your heart one doubt, one disloyal emotion toward him who died for you, and has a mansion prepared for your everlasting rest.

Let not these women who are making shipwreck of all that is pure, and good, and soul-satisfying, even in this life, lead you for an hour to covet their delusion. The father of lies has them in his fearful grasp. Go not after them. Turn from them. Cling to your infinitely loving Father, who watches the sparrow's fall, and lets not the feeblest cry of his children remain unheard.—*Advocate and Guardian*.

Arthur's Substitute.

I went to pay a visit to the Mays, and I found Mr. May and Mrs. May and Fanny and Tom, and all the rest, in a great stir about a poor family who lived in one of the back streets.

"What does the doctor say about Mrs. Doty?" asks Mr. May, when he comes in to dinner. "I want you to see to it, Sarah," he said to his wife, "that she has the best of attendance."

"Fanny, have you carried the beef-tea to Mrs. Doty?" Mrs. May asks of her eldest daughter.

"Mother, I did as you bid," said Tom, "and sent the oranges to Mrs. Doty."

These, and questions like them, showing an unusual interest in a family I never heard of before, aroused my curiosity.

"And who in the world are the Dotys?"

"Why, do you not know?" said Fanny, with surprise. "Mr. Doty was Arthur's substitute."

"Arthur's substitute! What do you mean?" for the war and its terrible sacrifices seemed so long ago.

"Have you forgotten?" asked Fanny, and I thought there was a touch of reproach in her voice. "Arthur was drafted to go to the war. The thought almost killed father. You know how splendid Arthur is. Everybody wanted us to get a substitute for him. Arthur said, 'No, he would never ask a man to go and be shot for him. Father, too, felt we must stand our chances with the rest of the country, and his son was no dearer to him than other men's sons were to their parents. Mother said nothing; she only prayed, and worked to get him ready."

"One night—it was one Saturday night—John Doty, a man who liked father, came to the house, and offered to take Arthur's place. I shall never forget that night. Tom and Caty and Cousin Lou were in the room and heard it. Tom ran out to tell us. Then Caty came, then Cousin Lou, and they told us how father cried, and I clapped my hands and flew round; and mother—I shall never forget mother. There was never such a sight in this house. We were crazy with joy. Arthur would not give up; but Arthur, you know, was not strong, and we all told him John could fight better than he, and John wanted to go. Father gave him a thousand dollars, but father said that was nothing because money could not pay him."

"And John went, and he was shot; and now we feel we can never do enough for John's family. Father has interested himself in getting good situations for his two boys; we look after the two girls; and as for Mrs. Doty, she will never want while we can do for her."

Is not that reason enough for our interest? He saved our darling Arthur!"

Arthur's substitute! Shot in his stead! Yes, that was enough to account for all their interest. No wonder they devoted themselves so to the family.

"Yes," I said, in a moment, "if you can never do enough for the Dotys, to have Arthur saved to you."

And then I thought of our Substitute, yours and mine, and whether we were doing all we could to show Him our gratitude for saving us. Who is our Substitute?

Jesus Christ!

What is a substitute? One who takes the place of another.

Whose place did Jesus take? The place of sinners.

What made him? "He loved us, and gave himself for us." And "greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

Can we ever do enough for Him who has done so much for us? How can we please him most? How can we obey him best? What can we do to tell others the story of his love? These are questions always springing up in grateful and loving hearts.—*H. C. K., in Child's Paper*.

SUNSHINE.—Our young friends should never sleep in bedrooms that have not the direct sunshine. They should never sleep in bedrooms, the windows of which are shaded by a piazza or a tree; and if they would have the very best health, they must live as constantly as possible in the sunshine. And all who have delicate health must, with their clothes removed, take daily sun-baths during the summer season. Such a bath will give them very little trouble, and they have no idea how much it will add to their health and happiness. One good bath in the sunshine is worth more than many baths in water, valuable as these are. Some people admire pale girls. They make very good ghosts, but are not worth much as girls.—*Dio Lewis*.

LITTLE KINDLY HEART.—One cold, stormy morning, a little girl of two years was standing on a chair near a window, looking at the few people who were hurrying along through the mud and rain.

"There is a poor little dog; he has no umbrella to keep the rain from wetting his shaggy coat," said her mother.

"I'll lend him mine, mamma."

"But he has no hands; he can't carry an umbrella," her mother replied, wishing to know what her little daughter's active and ever-fertile mind would suggest.

"I'll wide him, mamma; I'll get on his back," the little tongue quickly answered, whilst the bright eyes looked thoughtfully and wistfully toward the poor wet dog.

Nonsense and Oversense.

The Chinese missionaries are discussing the question whether parents who compress the feet of children shall be admitted to the church. Parents who compress the waists of children, and bore their ears, and load their heads with burthens of hair, are admitted to the churches here. Is a Chinaman's foot of more consequence than an American's waist?

A few days ago, a Waterbury (Ct.) lawyer returned to the railroad ticket-agent at that place one dollar, overpaid him in making change. For a moment the agent stood speechless; then, as the tears poured down his cheeks, he grasped him by the hand and exclaimed: "Please stand still one moment, sir, and let me look at you—and a lawyer, too!"

Lillie Lorton and her little brother called at a house on their way to school, one cold morning, to warm themselves. Some doubts were expressed as to her brother being old enough to attend school. "Oh! yes," said Lillie, "he is six, and mother says, if he hadn't been ill, he would have been as much as seven or eight!"

"Now, my boy," said the committee-man, "if I had a mince-pie, and should give two-twelfths of it to John, two-twelfths to Isaac, two-twelfths to Harry, and should take half the pie myself, what would there be left? Speak up loud, so that all can hear."

"The plate!" shouted a boy.

"What is the corn crop of Kentucky?" asked a foreign tourist of a native Kentuckian. "I can't exactly say," replied the Kentuckian; "but I know it's enough to make all the whiskey we want, besides what is wasted for bread."

An individual who was puzzled to know where all the Smiths came from, has at last found out. At Waterbury, Connecticut, on a long brick factory, appears a sign inscribed "Smith Manufacturing Company."

Josh Billings describes a thurber buff business man as "a wun that knows enuff about stealin' so't there kanny eent body steal from him, and enuff about law so that he can do his stealin' legally."

A little girl, busy in making a pair of worsted slippers for her father, said to a young companion near her, "You are very lucky, you; your papa has only got one leg."

About the only person that we ever heard of that wasn't spoiled by being lionized, was a Jew named Daniel.

No man can avoid his own company, so he had best make it as good as possible.

Greeley says the feather-legged bantam is the best variety of chickweed.

Carpets are bought and sold by the yard and worn by the foot.

LADIES,
BUY
LATEST FASHIONS!

E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S

PATTERNS!

The Best and Most Reliable in the World.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:

SPEAKING OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT,

the New York "Independent" of May 5, says:

Some idea may be gained of the success of this experiment from the circulation of the "Metropolitan," which has increased during the past year nearly twenty thousand subscribers. This Magazine, which is issued monthly by the firm, contains the engravings of the various patterns, with the most minute and complete descriptions by the writers. The magnitude of the business can, however, be better judged by the fact that over one hundred and eighty persons are employed directly in designing, perfecting, and cutting patterns, and that the establishment pays in rents over twelve thousand dollars a year.

Patterns are sent from this house to all parts of America and to various parts of Europe. Every lady who procures one, receives with it the most minute instructions regarding material, and the manner of putting the garment together. Provided she follows these instructions, she can cut, make, and trim with the most perfect ease every garment she wears. The utility and economy of the process is so apparent, that it must at once be recognized by every lady in the country.

The "Democrat" of May 18, in an editorial, says:

And following the sewing machine, comes our fashions makers—Americans of genius, of taste, cultivated and refined. Foremost amongst all these is the firm of E. BUTTERICK & CO., whose great fashion-bazaar at 589 Broadway, New York City, is to people who dress well what the Bible is to a Christian. Here this firm employs hundreds of ladies of taste—ladies who make dress and the construction thereof a study; ladies who by intuition and experience know how to set off the human form to the best advantage. And here they study styles—make combinations of colors—experiment and illustrate, till from all their work come the fashions which are so universally adopted in this country.

Here they get up patterns for all sorts of dresses—for the kitchen or the ball-room, for the christening, the bride, or the burial. They make little paper patterns of EVERY ARTICLE worn by women or children. These patterns, with cuts or pictures, show how the article is to be made, and how it will look, what material to make it of, what it will cost, and how long time will be required to make it. They tell how to fit any size, shape, or form, and to fit well, and what colors will blend with each complexion.

Last year this firm sold over four millions of patterns, and saved the purchasers millions of dollars in dress and cost of time and money in manufacture. By them, any woman or girl who can read can learn how to make her own clothes. She can learn how to make them to advantage. No matter what article you want, this firm will send you a paper pattern, telling you how to make it.

The "Home Journal," always the best of authority in modes of taste (it is the acknowledged Court Journal of the United States, if we may use this term), in a recent number, says:

There is nothing that a civilized being would wish to wear, that is not to be found in paper in this establishment; and if any man or woman doubts the possibilities of creating an American method of dressing which shall make us independent of the foreign claimants, of all taste, pray beg them to visit the establishment of E. BUTTERICK & CO., 589 Broadway, and they will feel assured of American independence in the fashioning of our clothes, if in nothing else, and also, that a more artistic taste prevails on this than on the other side of the ocean.

WE COULD QUOTE AN ALMOST ENDLESS NUMBER OF NOTICES

similar to the above, given us by the leading journals, but we deem these sufficient. We have a host of imitators TRYING to follow in our tracks, but the secret necessary for success—the system by which the perfection of our patterns is attained—we carefully guard from plagiarizers.

Fully convinced that the above quotations will be sufficient to satisfy all that our work is REALLY useful, we ask you to carefully examine the Catalogue, and see if there is not something in it that you want.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

H. A. DEMING,

General Agent for the Pacific Coast,

OFFICE OF THE

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No. 137 Kearny St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY
SYRUP.

BEHAVING THAT EVERY MAN SHOULD BE held personally responsible for whatever he offers to the public as an antidote for any existing evil, and that no honest man can, for the sake of gain, offer as a remedy that which may prove an injury, we shall say no more than we believe to be strictly true, and easily proved, in relation to the merits of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP!

We have known it for many years as a valuable remedy in all Pulmonary Complaints. It has been given to a great number of persons, old and young, male and female, and can be truly said that rarely, if ever, was known a single instance in which it has not effected a speedy cure of the most violent cold or long-continued cough, and, in case of Asthma, Whooping-cough, sore Throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we have yet to hear of the first instance in which it has not afforded entire satisfaction. We do not pretend to say that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is a remedy for "all the ills the flesh is heir to," but we do say, that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it has been found to be a safe, pleasant, and sovereign remedy for the most violent cold, long-neglected cough, sore throat, asthma, whooping-cough, or any affection of the throat or lungs arising, as almost all such complaints do, from what is at first considered nothing but a "slight cold"—the final consequences of which need not be pointed out. Prominent, however, among the ills thus engendered, is that of consumption, for which it is said there is no remedy, and perhaps there is not. But if

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

Which we so strongly recommend, be a remedy for such complaints as we have enumerated, what effect will it have upon that scourge of the human race, CONSUMPTION? We answer, it will be to afford the victims immediate relief! It will check the ever-accumulating phlegm, thus, refreshing sleep is sure to follow, and, in its train, increase of strength, a brighter eye, a more cheerful countenance—and, why not a restoration to health? CURE YOUR COLD while it is yet what you consider but a slight one, and you will have less occasion to seek a remedy for any of the countless ills so sure to follow from it when too long neglected. Cure it in your children, instead of allowing them to retire to their beds night after night with a SLIGHT COLD, from which almost every family has had experience; they too often rise with headache, sore throat, or fever.

A kind Providence has placed at the disposal of His intelligent creatures, all the remedies requisite for the relief of such diseases as He permits to afflict mankind. Among the greatest in this category are those of the CHEST and LUNGS. A thorough and patient investigation into the character and treatment of these affections, has resulted in the selection and approval, by the more intelligent of the present day, of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

The use of which is synonymous with speedy relief and health. Consumptives, try it! For sale by all Druggists.

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

Should be resorted to on the slightest indication of a cough, cold, or asthma.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

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DR. PIERCE'S

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GOLDEN MEDICAL

DISCOVERY

This is the most thorough blood purifier yet discovered, and cures all humors from the worst Scrofula to a common Eruption. Pimples and blotches on the face, and scaly rough skin, which are such annoying blemishes to many young persons, yield to the use of a few bottles of this wonderful medicine. From one to six bottles cure Scaly Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Boils, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Scrofula Sores, Ulcers and "Cancer" in the Mouth and Stomach. It is a pure medical extract of native roots and plants, combining in harmony Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has fastened into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick. It is a great restorer of the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are lax in their habits, have nervous debility, or are suffering from Torpid Liver or Biliousness. In many cases it cures Catarrhs of the Bladder, and all the diseases of the Urinary Organs. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal. As it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of Habitual Constipation of the Bowels it is a never-failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise. In Bronchial, Throat and Lung Diseases, it has produced many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Sold by druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of

R. V. PIERCE, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.

Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Sore Throat, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Liver-Cold, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest, are speedily and permanently cured by the use of

DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.

This well-known preparation does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most medicines, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. None genuine unless signed by DR. WISTAR & SONS, Proprietors, Boston.

Sold by Redington, Hostetter & Co., San Francisco, and by dealers generally.

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DR. DAVIS' NON-POISONOUS

Pain is supposed to be the lot of our poor mortals, as inevitable as death itself, and liable at any moment to come upon us. Therefore it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be used on an emergency, when the seminal principles lodged in the system shall develop itself, and we feel the excruciating agonies of pain, or the depressing influence of disease. Such a remedial agent exists in the PAIN KILLER, whose name has made the circuit of the globe. Amid the eternal ices of the polar regions, or beneath the intolerable and burning sun of the tropics, its virtues are known and appreciated. Under all latitudes, from the one extreme to the other, suffering humanity has found relief from many of its ills by its use. The wide and broad area over which this medicine has spread, attests its value and potency. From a small beginning, the PAIN KILLER has pushed gradually along, making its own highway, solely by its virtues.

Such unexampled success and popularity has brought others to the field, who have attempted, under similarity of name, to usurp the confidence of the people and turn it to their own selfishness and dishonesty; but their efforts have proved fruitless, while the PAIN KILLER still is growing in public favor.

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Its style is such as will commend it to the retailer, and to the consumer its qualities will recommend it as superior to all others.

We pledge ourselves to preserve its high standard of purity and excellence, and guarantee it to be in all respects superior to all other similar preparations.

Quality and style considered is by far the cheapest preparation before the pub.

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ing pure and NATURAL properties, a certain cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, and all kindred Diseases. It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS, radically cures SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all ERUPTIVE and CUTANEOUS Diseases, gives immediate and permanent relief in DYSPPEPSIA, ERYSIPELAS, Tumors, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease. It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from a herb found indigenous in California. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.

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Jellies, Sauces, Soups, Gravies, Etc.,

Are used and endorsed by the most popular Hotels

Skillful Caterers and Confectioners, and are

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The Rook.

There was a young rook, and he lodged in a nook
Of grandpapa's tallest elm-tree;
There came a strong wind, not at all to his mind,
All out of the northwest countree.

With a shrill, piping sound, this wind whistled round
The boughs that all danced high and low,
Rook, rook, "went the nest where the birds
were at rest,"

Till over and over they go.
Uncle John, walking round, saw the rook on the ground,
And smoothed it and wished to revive;
Anne, Robert, and Hill, they all tried their skill,
In vain; the poor rook would not live.

And if in your fun round the orchard you run,
You really would wonder to see,
How sticks, moss, and feathers are strewn by
the weather
Beneath each old racking tree.

'Tis very bad wind, as in proverbs we find,
The wind that blows nobody good.
I have read it in books; yet sure the young rooks
Would deny it to-day, if they could.

They sure would deny, but they cannot well try;
Their cawing not yet have they learn'd.
And 'tis just as well; for a fancy, I've got
How the wind to some use may be turned.

Do you see Martha Hunt, how she bears all the
brunt
Of the chilly, damp, blustering day?
How gladly she picks all the littering sticks;
Her kettle will soon boil away.

How snug she will sit by the fire-place and knit,
While Daniel her fortune will praise;
The wind roars away—"Master Wind," they
will say,
"We thank you for this pretty blaze."

Then spite of the rooks, what we read in the
books
Is true; the storm has done good.
It seems hard, I own, when the nests are o'er-
thrown,
But Daniel and Martha get wood.

J. KEELE.

Forest Tree Planting.

The general awakening of the public mind, on the subject of forest-tree planting, must be a source of gratification to every patriotic citizen. A little intelligent reflection must convince every one that this is the most important topic that has of late been discussed by our horticultural societies and by the agricultural press, or that is likely to occupy their attention for some time to come.

There are two or three important facts or considerations which, I think, ought to be more generally kept in mind, and referred to by those who are advocating the forest-tree movement.

First, it is known that at least nine-tenths, and by some it is said nineteen-twentieths, of the entire domain of our public lands are now utterly destitute of trees.

Second, it is found, by statistics of the United States census, as quoted by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, that for many years past, the destruction of the native forests of the country has been going on at the enormous rate of over two millions of acres per year.

With these facts in view, it must be obvious to all, that within less time than a single generation, there will be such a scarcity of wood for fuel and timber, as will make good forests much more valuable than farming lands. Hence it will be of pecuniary advantage for those who are now the fortunate owners of forest lands, to preserve them carefully as such; and the owners of prairie lands, especially those who seek to make them profitable investments for their children, should at once begin to plant portions of them with forest trees. If this is judiciously done, there can be no doubt that the value of such investments will be thereby increased many fold.

The effect of forests on climate is a consideration that should especially commend this subject to the attention of State Legislatures and railroad corporations, which have a great and lasting interest in the settlement and prosperity of the Western states. Besides affording shelter from winds, it is found that forests sensibly lessen the extremes of heat and cold and the liability to summer droughts, the chief causes of discomfort and hardship encountered by settlers in the West, and the great hindrances of population.

These facts give special interest to the experiments which are being made by the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, to test the practicability of planting forests on the vast treeless plains along the line of that road, even where the deficiency of summer rain would seem almost to forbid the hope of success. We learn from the St. Louis papers that Mr. Elliot, who has charge of this business, after the experience and observation of one year, is quite sanguine of success. He selects for his pioneer plantations such trees as are of rapid growth and will bear severe drought, like the cotton-wood and alantus; intending to plant more valuable kinds after these shall afford shelter, and as is hoped, lessen the acidity of the atmosphere.

The American chestnut, I regard as having more merits than any other of our native or exotic forest trees. It is quite hardy, growing naturally from Maine to Tennessee, and even as far south as the mountain slopes of Georgia and Alabama. The tree is of rapid growth, of great beauty of foliage and blossom, profitable as a nut-bearing

tree, and its timber is very durable, strong and handsome, so as to be in much demand for the inside finishing of buildings, and for cabinet furniture. The trees also have the desirable habit of reproducing themselves rapidly by suckers from the stumps, where cut down; but they do not sprout from the roots like locust.

I have known groves of chestnut-trees that were quite as profitable, from the sale of the fruit, as the average of apple orchards; and as a source of pleasure and recreation to a family of children, I find a few chestnut-trees, on my fruit farm, of more value than twice the number of the choicest bearing fruit-trees.

Will the trees bear transplanting safely? On this point there seems to be some doubt in the minds of most persons, owing, probably, to the difficulty there is in making the trees live when taken from the woods, but such trees are commonly three or four years old, and the roots badly mutilated in taking up; whereas, trees grown in mellow nursery lands and carefully taken up at one year, or at most two years of age, can be transplanted with the utmost safety, even after being carried by express a thousand miles or more, as was proven in many instances the past year.—*Prairie Farmer.*

How to Swarm and Hive Bees.

I have kept bees for thirty-one years; have had good luck with them, and a great deal of pleasure from them.

You have, no doubt, often heard bee men speak of bees hanging out; or in other words, coming out on the outside of the hive and playing there several days. I have had them commence making combs under the hive; for fear I should lose a swarm I have spent a great many weeks in watching them.

Two years ago, I thought, as I was watching them, I could hear them whispering and saying, "Do give us a home." So I went and got an empty hive, and washed it out with salt and water and molasses, and set it close by the other hive where the bees were hanging out; took a big pan and a house-brush, wet the pan and brush with the sweetened water, then brushed the bees very carefully into the pan and turned it up against the empty hive, and let it remain there; while I took the old hive away about ten or fifteen feet. Then I returned and shook the pan very gently, and the bees all went in and went to work like busy bees, I assure you.

I made five swarms in the same way, and I never had bees work better. Last season I had but two swarms; they came out at the same time and settled on a tree close by, and I lived them in the old-fashioned way.

I use the Phelps' hive. I think they are the handiest, neatest and most agreeable hive I ever saw. I use also the square hive, 13 inches square and 14 inches high, with a pane of glass on the back side the whole length of the hive, covered with a slide. For a cap I make a box 8x10, with a glass 8x10 on the back side, and a slide, so I can look in and see when the cap is full. I have a two-inch hole directly in point, under the cap, through which the bees go into the cap.

Had I made the above discovery of swarming bees thirty years ago, I could have saved hundreds of dollars.

For my caps on the same hive, I have tin frames 7x9, filled in with glass, except the lower part, which sets on the main hive on the two-inch hole. When I take off the cap I have a tin cover to fasten on, with little wire hinges. I have caps for the Phelps' hive fixed in the same way. I put the 8x10 wooden caps over the glass caps, and putty them down so the millers cannot get in. My square hives set on wire cloth, raised one inch, with a drawer under each hive for the millers to work in. I have taken out fifteen millers in one morning.—*Charles Gilbert, in Prairie Farmer.*

RAMIE.—Some of our enterprising citizen have bought all the ramie roots in market; and they are now being planted for crops of fibre, near Hayward, Alameda county. Mr. Finch goes to New Orleans for one of LeFranc's machines to work it here. Planters in Louisiana seem to be entirely satisfied with this fibre dresser. It costs \$500, and it prepares 500 pounds of fibre per day from the green stalks, at very small cost. This machine makes ramie the most profitable production for the farmer for several reasons, viz.: It needs but once being planted; and every year thereafter, it yields three crops, aggregating one and a quarter tons of fibre to the acre. The refuse, turned under, fully manures the ground. Interwoven with silk or wool, it makes what are called stuff goods, which are in great favor. We believe this company sets out 250,000 plants, which assures a firm footing for this new product in California. The plant, like others of the nettle tribe, has no parasites. It remains to be seen if gophers find it attractive.—*Scientific Press.*

The Gilroy Advocate learns that the great Bolsa ranch, a few miles south of that place, is about to be cut into small farms and offered for sale. This is a good movement for that part of the state, and if the example is followed by the owners of all large estates our population will increase more rapidly.

SANTA CLARA is boasting of a hen's egg which measures in circumference 7 1/4 inches by 6 1/4 inches, and weighs a quarter of a pound.

ENGLISH IVY.—The use of English ivies, for the purpose of decorating living-rooms, is more extensive every year, and cannot be too highly commended. Being very strong, they will live through almost any treatment; but study their peculiarities, and manifest a willingness to gratify them, and they will grow without stint. Most houses are too hot for them, as indeed they are for their owners. Neither plants nor people should have the average temperature over sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit. Take care and not enfeeble your ivies by undue heat or excessive watering, and you will find that they will not seem to mind whether the sun shines or not, or in what position or direction you train them. Indeed so much will they do of themselves to render a room charming, that I would rather have an unlimited number of them to draw upon than anything else in nature or art. Do you wish the ugly, plain doors, that shut off your tiny entry from your parlor, were arched and curved like those of your rich neighbor? Buy a couple of brackets, such as lamps for the burning of kerosene are sometimes placed in, and screw them on the sides of the door. Put in each a plant of English ivy, the longer the better, then train the plants over the top, against the sides—indeed, any way your fancy dictates. You need not buy the beautiful, but costly pots the flower dealer will advise; common glazed ones will answer every purpose, for by placing in each two or three sprays of Coleus ivy, in a month's time no vestige of the pot itself can be discerned through their thick screen.

THE GARDEN—KEEP AT IT.—Nothing about the farm pays better than a judiciously planted and well-cultivated garden. Unlike the fields which make up the farm—many of them quite remote from the dwelling—the garden is a home institution, easily accessible at all times, where the odd hours between regular farm labor may be most healthfully and profitably employed. Some farmers start well in the spring; pay proper attention to the preparation of the soil in the garden; plant a commendable variety of seeds; and then act as though the garden work was finished for the season. What is the result? The seed planted germinates in due time, and so do those of the weeds, and the latter, being the quicker of growth, overshadow the others, and steal the nourishment necessarily essential to the perfection of them. The farmer is disgusted, and jumps to the conclusion that the garden does not pay. In this he is right, as respects himself, but wrong as to the garden itself. With proper and timely cultivation the garden would have paid many fold better than any other equal section of his plantation. What the garden wants is a daily dressing, and being so ready of approach morning and evening, there is no excuse for the neglect with which it is sometimes treated. An hour's labor morning and evening in the garden will pay twofold more than the same amount expended elsewhere on the farm.—*Mass. Plowman.*

STEAM PLOWING.—At a meeting of the N. Y. Society of Practical Engineering, Wm. C. Oastler read a paper, in which he takes the ground that "direct traction" steam-plowing is an *ignis fatuus* which will never be grasped; that under any conceivable circumstances fifty per cent. of the duty of the engine will be wasted, even on level fields. We quote a paragraph reported in the *Arctican*: "Absence of economy in cost per acre, consequent upon loss of time in turning the plow at headland; the loss of power and consequent loss of speed at which the engine has to pass over the land; the difficulty and consequent great cost of propelling an engine over, or rather through, the land to be plowed, without reference to its nature or condition, are difficulties inseparable from, and enough to make steam-plowing by locomotive traction abortive and unsuccessful; but apart from these mechanical difficulties, there are advantages derivable from the adoption of a correct principle that are not only altogether lost and made of no effect by direct traction, but the splendid results that have followed the rope-traction system are actually turned to a disadvantage. The weight of the heavy steam-engine as it passes over the land compresses not only the soil that the plow would turn over in lumps, but leaves, underneath the depth to which the plow has penetrated, a crust or 'pan,' where water may rest after wet weather, to the injury and oftentimes the destruction of the young plant, the roots of which require moisture, but not a soaking of wet."

RICE-GROWING IN THIS STATE.—The Sacramento Bee says: According to the report of G. L. Johnson, Clerk of our Board of Swamp Land Commissioners, rice-growing has been commenced in this country with gratifying results. The rice is grown upon swamp-land, and with our present system of leveeing can be carried on extensively. In District No. 89, Hugh Davis and Wm. Gwynn last year planted a few acres with rice, and the result was so satisfactory that this year they will enter largely into the cultivation of that article. We do not see any obstacle in the way of turning our vast meadows into rice-fields, and thus furnishing this coast and the East with that article, instead of importing it from China, and other foreign countries. There are different kinds of rice, requiring different methods of cultivation.

A MAN'S best fortune or his worst is his wife.

Scientific.

CLEANING BLANKETS.—It is quite as important to have the blankets on our beds clean as to have the sheets pure and white. The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* gives the following method of cleansing blankets: "Put two large table-spoonfuls of borax and a pint-bowl of soft-soap into a tub of cold water. When dissolved, put in a pair of blankets, and let them remain overnight. Next day rub and drain them out, and rinse thoroughly in two waters and hang them to dry. Do not wring them." But this is not the only domestic use to which borax may be put. Says the same journal: "Borax is the best cockroach-extinguisher yet discovered. This troublesome insect has a peculiar aversion to it, and will never return where it has been once scattered. As the salt is perfectly harmless to human beings, it is much to be preferred for this purpose to the poisonous substances commonly used. For cleansing the hair, nothing is better than a solution of borax-water. Wash afterward with pure water if it leaves the hair too stiff. Borax dissolved in water is also an excellent dentifrice, or tooth-wash."

STEEL PRINTING TYPE.—M. Bauer, of Paris, has taken out a patent for the manufacture of steel printing types. According to the specification, the inventor employs a machine similar to those making pins or nails—a roll of wire being placed on a reel, the machine nips off a piece of a given length, and forces one end of it into the steel die. Fine, soft iron wire, drawn to the shape of the body of the type, is used for the purpose. After leaving the machine, the types require trimming by hand. When this has been effected, they are placed in metal boxes with the materials used for cementation, and are heated to a proper temperature in a furnace. The inventor says that with a single machine and steam to the extent of one nominal power, he can produce thirty-five thousand types in twelve hours, and that while the faces are more perfect and more durable, the types themselves are cheaper than those in general use.

WALKING, when properly managed, is the best of all exercises. None of the artificial exercises can be compared with it. Every important muscle works actively in walking. Notice an active walker. See how every part works—legs, hips, arms, shoulders—the man works all over. Brisk walking gives even the upper half of the body fine play. Then walking costs nothing. You are not obliged to join a class, and employ a teacher. Again, walking takes you into the open air and sunshine, while in gymnastics you are in the dusty atmosphere of a hall; and it is not a small advantage that in walking you enjoy a succession of changing scenes—suggestions of new thought. And walking with a friend, the conversation may be interesting and instructive. All this may be found in natural and active walking.—*Dio Lewis.*

THE DARIEN EXPLORATION.—To sum up what has been, and what is to be done by the expedition, it may be stated that there have been found, on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, two points to which ships may be carried—that on the Atlantic side is 45 miles from the Gulf of Darien, at the junction of the Atrato and Cacarica rivers; while that on the Pacific side is about 40 miles from the ocean. Between these two points, which are distant about 50 miles from each other, there is a dividing ridge of low hills, not exceeding, in any place, 400 feet in height and of little width. The problem to be solved by the engineers is: Where is the lowest point of the divide, and through what part of the intervening country will it be most feasible to construct a canal? Commander Selfridge has already found a feasible route, but it is believed that a much better one may be found, and for that reason the corps of engineers will continue the exploration of the country until the rainy season begins; this will probably be about the middle of April, so they still have over two months in which to continue their labors.

ENGLAND, with its densely populated little territory, has easily led the way in postage reforms. We have done little more than follow her afar off; so far that we have hardly yet begun to discuss the question of putting telegraphic messages under the post-office department. It almost takes away an American's breath to see the advances now urged there, including cheaper money orders and registrations of letters and telegraphic messages, a scheme for insuring registered letters and telegraphic messages, and a parcel-post that shall supersede express companies. Add to this that it does not seem improbable that before long the entire matter of railway travel and of life insurance will be assumed by the government, and we have enough to give our financiers and statesmen matter for thought.

THE Athenaeum says: "Experiment has confirmed the conclusion that leaves turn red, at the end of the season, through the action of an acid, since one of the elements producing the green color must be a vegetable blue. Autumnal leaves, placed under a receiver, with the vapor of ammonia, in nearly every instance lost the red color, and renewed their green."

Success is in striking fast blows, and hard ones.

Business Directory.

ASSAYERS.

California Assay Office—(Successors to Geo. E. Rogers) No. 512 California St., one door west of Montgomery, San Francisco. H. H. Lawrence, Manager. J. A. Mars, Assayer. Analysis of Ores, Minerals, Waters, etc.

BOOK-BINDERS.

Bartlett & Kimball—Book-Binders, Paper Rulers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 505 Clay St., south-west corner Sansome.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Loomis, W. E.—Periodical and Stationery Depot, corner Sansome and Washington Streets. Subscriptions received. Agent for Koch's Patent Binders.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Beers, H. M. & Co.—Pioneer Shoe Factory. Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, No. 238 & 239 1/2 Street.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Holmes, H. T.—Manufacturer of Santa Cruz Lime, Importer of Cement, Plaster, Fire Brick, Hair, Nails, etc., corner of Market and First Streets.

CORDAGE.

Tubbs & Co.—San Francisco Cordage Manufactory 613 Front Street, San Francisco.

CUTLERY.

Price, M.—Cutler, 415 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

DRUGGISTS.

Gates, Justin & Bro.—Successors to Gates & Keith, Druggists and Apothecaries, 219 Montgomery Street, Russ House Block.

Redington, Hostetter & Co.—Wholesale Drug-gists, exclusive agents Hostetter's and Drake's Plaster Bitters, Nos. 416 and 418 Front Street.

ENGRAVERS.

Truworthy, F. M.—Engraver of Stencil Plates, Brands, etc., 321 Front Street, corner Commercial, San Francisco. Stencil Brushes, Ink and Cups.

FIREARMS.

Curry, N. & Bro.—Importers of Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols of every description, 113 Sansome Street.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE.

Weston, C. W.—General Commission Dealer in Fruit, Country Produce, etc., Pacific Fruit Market.

GOLD PENS.

Pearce, H. D.—Manufacturer and Importer of Gold Pens, Holders, and Cases, 606 Montgomery Street.

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Craftsman's Life Insurance Co. of New York—E. H. Shaw & Co., General Agents for Pacific Coast, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Pacific Insurance Co.—Of San Francisco. Gold Assets, \$1,700,000. Jonathan Hunt, President. A. J. Ralston, Secretary. 423 California Street.

People's Insurance Co.—Fire and Marine. C. F. McDermott, President. John H. Wise, Vice-President. H. G. Horner, Secretary. No. 16 Merchants' Exchange.

IRON WORKS.

Hanscom & Co.—Iron Works, southeast corner First and Tehama Streets. Manufacturers of Iron Castings and Machinery of all kinds.

LAWYERS.

Cowles & Brown—Law Office, No. 621 Clay Street, south side, over Savings and Loan Society.

Gray & Haven—Attorneys and Counselors at Law, San Francisco, Cal., in building of Pacific Insurance Company, N.E. corner Cal. & Liedersdorf Streets.

MACHINERY.

Berry and Place, Importers Wood-working Machinery, Turbine Water-wheels, Pressure Blowers, Steam Pumps, Belting, Supplies, etc., 112 and 114 California Street, San Francisco.

PATENT AGENTS.

Smith, C. W. M.—United States and European Patent Office, 626 Montgomery Street. Patents obtained in all places where patent laws exist.

Dewey & Co.—United States and Foreign Patent Agents, Publishers Scientific Press, and Wood Engravers, 414 Clay Street, below Sansome.

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Bernard, C. A.—House and Sign Painter, N. E. corner Montgomery and Clay Streets. All orders promptly executed in the best style of the art.

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Morse, G. D.—Photographic Gallery, No. 315 Montgomery Street.

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Cook, J. H.—Game and Poultry Dealer, Stalls 48 and 49 Washington Market.

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Landmann, Nelson & Co.—210 Front Street, Agents Giant Powder, for blasting purposes.

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Bacon & Company—Still continue at the old stand, 536 Clay St., below Montgomery, and give satisfaction to all who employ them, in time, quality and price.

Carmany, John H. & Co.—Book and Job Printers, Publishers of The Pacific, Commercial Herald, Stock Circular, etc., Southwest corner, Washington and Battery.

Carr, M. D. & Co.—Book and Job Printers, 532 Clay Street, opposite Liedersdorf Street.

Compositon Printing Company.—Mahon, Rapp, Thomas & Co., 505 Clay street, corner of Sansome, San Francisco.

Cuberty & Co.—Book, Job and Ornamental Printers, 536 Market Street, just below Montgomery Street, opposite Second.

Dondoro, C. & Co.—Printers, 620 and 622 Clay Street, printing done in English, French, Spanish and Italian.

Eastman, Frank.—Book and Job Printer, (Franklin Printing Office) 509 Clay Street. Give him a call.

Spaulding & Barto—Mining and Scientific Press Book and Job Printing Office, No. 414 Clay Street, below Sansome, San Francisco. Music promptly printed.

Winterburn, Jos. & Co.—Fancy, Book, Card and Job Printers and Electrotypers, 417 Clay Street, below Sansome.

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Carter, Chas. D.—Real Estate Agent, office of the "San Francisco Real Estate Circular," 410 California street, two doors west of the Bank of California.

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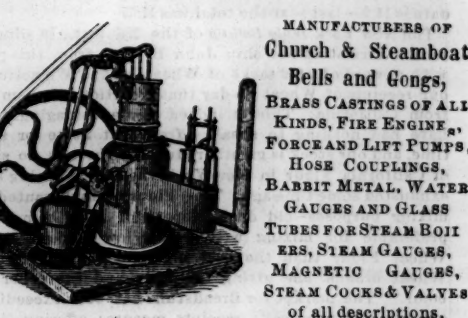
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